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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

RAF Raids Reich Heavily; Nazis Claim Crimean Gain; Plan E Tabulation Near

The World's Day—November 8, 1941

Air and Sea: RAF in Heaviest Raid on Germany

Berlin was bombed for several hours last night as the RAF lashed out into its heaviest raids on Germany so far, the British said today, but they acknowledged that the far-flung attacks cost 37 bombers. The Berlin bombing was the 53rd since the war began.

Cologne and Mannheim were other chief targets "for operations in the heaviest scale by the Bomber Command."

Spitfires and Hurricanes, fighter planes which the Air Force disclosed are now carrying bombs for ground-skimming attacks, roared back in daylight raids across the Dover Strait.

German night raiders scattered bombs over widely separated areas from the South coast to Scotland, attacking at least six towns, and the Government acknowledged some casualties.

Serious damage to Brindisi, Adriatic port on the heel of Italy's boot, from a prolonged British air raid in which 40 persons were killed was acknowledged today by the Italian High Command.

U. S. Navy Secretary Knox announced the establishment of a naval operating base in Iceland.

Russia: Germans Claim Break in Crimean Zone

In the Crimea German armies claimed to have crashed through a six-mile deep Russian defense zone guarding the narrow Kerch Peninsula in their advance toward the port of Kerch. [Page 9.]

General Rokossovsky, one of the Commanders defending Moscow, declared over the Moscow radio that the Red Army had halted the German attack on Moscow and now is "counterattacking on many sectors of the front."

German war bulletins were silent on the situation around Rostov-on-Don as well as around Leningrad and Moscow, leading to belief that a winter stalemate had been reached in those operations.

Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's Minister of Supply, promised that British pledges of materiel to Russia would be fulfilled. [Page 9.]

Finnish warplanes bombed the Murmansk Railway, disabling two locomotives, and attacked troops, motor columns and barracks on the eastern front, a Finnish communiqué said.

Maj. Gen. Albert Cecil Fewtrell, Commander of the First Division of the Commonwealth military forces, said that Australian Imperial troops soon might be fighting in the Caucasus.

New England: Count of Cambridge Vote Near

Official count of Cambridge Plan E election ballots expected to be completed tonight. [Page 2.]

More New England troops left Camp Edwards for North Carolina war games. [Page 5.]

Chelsea Mayoralty campaign moves into final stages devoid of usual pyrotechnics. [Page 2.]

Break down of New England regional office of OPM to state units expected to facilitate spread of defense contracts to small industries. [Page 2.]

Strikes: Rail Tie-Up on Dec. 5 Threatened

A national railway strike was threatened, starting Dec. 5, unless pay raise demands are met. The brotherhoods have rejected a compromise wage increase recommended by a fact-finding board named by President Roosevelt. Management accepted the board's recommendation. [Page 3.]

To end industrial strife during the national emergency, Chairman William H. Davis of the Defense Mediation Board proposed an industry-labor "swap." In return for a labor assurance of no more strikes, Mr. Davis asks industry to co-operate in encouraging "the orderly growth of a mature unionism."

The Navy said it would take over construction work on three San Diego, Calif., bases, and striking workers would lose their jobs, unless work is resumed by 3 a. m. Monday. [Page 3.]

Americas: Colombia Breaks Anti-Axis Front

Colombia made the first break in the solid front of the Americas against firms and individual traders serving interests of the Nazi-Fascist Axis. The Colombian Senate rejected the blacklist issued by the United States, on the ground that Washington should have consulted the other American Republics before issuing the list. While other countries have found the blacklist onerous, none has rejected it except Colombia. Mexico indignantly repudiated a Nazi diplomatic demand to reject the blacklist.

Iceland: Jonasson Cabinet Falls Second Time

Icelandic Government headed by Prime Minister Herman Jonasson fell for a second time in 16 days when the coalition it represents was split by Mr. Jonasson's Progressive Party. The Progressives introduced a bill to limit living costs and thereby broke a political truce. The bill was defeated and Mr. Jonasson resigned.

Washington: Ship Arming Bill Sent to House

The Senate on a vote of 50 to 37 after 11 days of debate passed and sent to the House legislation permitting American merchant ships to carry arms and sail to belligerent ports and combat areas.

The Office of Production Management forbade the further manufacture of cellophane packaging for a long list of items because of the defense requirements for some of the materials used in making cellulose.

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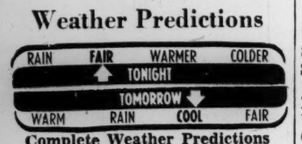

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Hopeful Signs in the War. Bases for a Better Future.

Cumulative index on Page 7.

Last page in The Christian Science Monitor's series: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events.

Fibers of Milk Casein to Make Better Clothes

New England Researchers find way to blend product with wool, rayon, mohair, and fur.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TAFTVILLE, Conn., Nov. 8 — It came tumbling right out of a New England milk pail—this latest textile fiber developed and announced here today by natural scientists of the National Dairy Products Corporation. And thereby hangs a tale about cow's milk which is expected to furnish the raw materials for dresses, hats, ties, scarfs and other clothing ere the spring season rolls around.

It took four years for Yankee ingenuity to figure out how to turn white milk, which "bossy" mysteriously manufactures from green grass, into suitable materials for various kinds of fabrics. But the researchers say the feat has been accomplished and Americans soon will be wearing suits and other apparel which can be traced back to the cow—just as today they wear felt hats of milk origin.

The fiber, made from casein, a by-product of skim milk, can be blended with wool, mohair, cotton, rayon, or fur in varying proportions. It is more expensive than rayon and cotton, and less costly than fur and wool.

It was not an easy job, say the natural scientists who did most of their research work at the Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., a research division of the Corporation at Newtonville, Mass. It meant endless hours of exhaustive tests to determine the fibers' resiliency, tensile strength, abrasion, odor, affinity to dyes, and ability to withstand dry cleaning and washing. But the development came through, and the new protein material called "aralac" (Atlantic Research Associates plus "lac" which means milk), is found imparting distinctive characteristics to the fabrics in which it is used.

Aid to Dairy Industry

Perhaps the greatest significance of the fiber is in dairy farming to which it is expected to bring great economy. Billions of pounds of skim milk—the residue after butterfat has been extracted for butter, table cream or other purposes—now have no commercial market. Most skim milk has been used as feed for livestock. Although the present lend-lease demands for powdered skim milk for export have changed that situation to some extent, the war's end probably will see the finish of this abnormal situation—and that is where the new fiber will step in.

The latest use developed for the milk product is in hair-waving. As a result of recent successful experiments, a specially prepared fiber braid will be used to protect the hair in the permanent-waving process. It has been found suitable for winding with the ends of the hair before they are heated and waved.

In its use in cloth, milk fiber is said to supply drape and substance which previously could be obtained only through the use of fur and wool. And blended with rayon, it produces materials of unusual beauty.

The processing of fiber from milk is not new. As far back as the close of the last century—even before rayon was developed—natural scientists were experimenting with casein fiber. But not until the introduction of "aralac" was milk-derived fiber acceptable to the American textile industry.

National Dairy began investigating the possibility of producing

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City Streets Echo To Marching Cadets

The streets of Boston echoed the tramp, tramp of marching feet as trim columns of gray-clad West Point Cadets, 1,000 strong, paraded prior to this afternoon's Harvard-Army game.

Throngs lining the sidewalks along the parade route thrilled to the precision marching formations deployed by the smart stepping Cadets parading under ideal weather conditions.

Following the football game, the Cadets will be on leave until midnight and will be at liberty to enjoy the many social activities planned in their honor.

Marine Corps Pleases Knox; 'Apple of Eye'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Marked progress in the training of America's strategically important Marine Corps is reported at the Navy Department which reveals that there are now 64,053 "Leathernecks" under arms.

Although overshadowed by the size and scope of the current Army and Navy expansion programs, the Marine Corps is still the hardest hitting armed force of its size the United States has and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is so pleased with its current development that he has called it "the apple of our eye."

Congress has authorized a Marine Corps of 75,000 enlisted men and the commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, expects that this figure will be reached by the first of next July. There is also a strong possibility that, once this figure is reached, Congress will be asked to authorize an additional expansion of the Marine Corps—so important are these "Soldiers of the Sea" in the country's defense calculations.

New Base is Expanding

Although the main Marine base is still at Quantico, Va., the Corps' new camp at New River, N. C., is increasingly important as a training ground. There, on a beach 9½ miles long and extensive enough to permit two Marine Corps Divisions to land abreast, the Marines are going through long and intensive training in their particular type of warfare.

Among the various Marine activities, in addition to the foremost one of debarking from ships and establishing a beach-head, are those of learning parachute troop technique and of handling protective balloon barrages.

More secretive about its paratroops than is the Army, the Marine Corps merely announces that "as each class completes its training, the personnel are assigned to the first and Second Marine Divisions."

The same is true of balloon barrage units, with a special school established at Parris Island, S. C. New units are being formed as rapidly as personnel are trained and the balloons become available.

Officers' School Big Success

Secretary Knox has declared that the Corps' officer training program has fully met expectations and may be considered a complete success. The third candidates' class for commission in the Corps Reserve began training July 1, 1941, with a membership of 403. Of these, 306 completed the four-month course successfully and were commissioned Second Lieutenants on Nov. 1.

These young officers were then assigned to active duty with the Sixth Reserve Officers Class of the

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Full U. S. Convoys Planned As Senate Votes Ship Arming; Nazis Put Pressure on Tokyo

Berlin strategy shifts in effort to force U. S.-Japanese conflict in Pacific.

By Frederick B. Opper
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8—Behind the admittedly depreciating Japanese-American relations there are today two sharply conflicting forces. They are:

1. Germany has revised its "Japanese strategy" and is putting heavy pressure on Tokyo to bring it into conflict with the United States.

2. Japan is becoming convinced that the United States does not intend any appeasement or compromise.

Despite the German-Japanese alliance, which was clearly a threat to the United States, the Germans have not until recently been seeking to throw Japan into conflict in the Pacific. But it has become clear that when Berlin accused the American Navy of attacking its submarines, one of the purposes of the Nazis was to put pressure on Japan to fulfill its agreement to attack any nation which attacks the Germans.

Reasons Behind Shift

The reason for this intensification of the German activity is that the Nazis previously thought that their Russian campaign soon would be ended. They felt that American aid to Britain was relatively slight and that they had little to gain from the great effort which would be made to halt it. Moreover, Berlin was not anxious to have the United States go on a full war footing.

But Germany now foresees a winter campaign in Russia. It sees American aid to Britain growing. Hence the need for the Japanese diversion-operation which has been a part of ultimate strategy, but never invoked until now.

Even this faces grave complications. From all information available here, the Germans are not confident that Japan could withstand for long an outright war with the United States.

Moreover, the Germans do not want Japan to become bogged down in an offensive into Yunnan Province in an effort to cut the Burma Road, supply line to China.

Lieut.-Col. Kunio Akiyama, Japanese Army spokesman in Tokyo, declared on Nov. 7 that he hopes the Burma Road will be closed as a result of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's trip to Washington. He added that only the hope of closing the road by diplomatic means had withheld a Japanese attack. But neutral military observers are far from agreeing that Japan could readily invade Yunnan and close the Burma Road. It is estimated that Japan would need 200,000 men for such a campaign. It has only about half that number in Indo-China at present.

"Rule or Ruin" Policy

Yet these difficulties are not final deterrents to action. For Japan, both by its own ambitions, and by virtue of German pressures, is being brought perilously closer to a "rule or ruin" policy.

President Roosevelt's disclosure that the American Marines might be removed from the Far East—a final step in evacuating a vulnerable outpost if hostilities actually were to begin—has gone a long way in making clear to the Japa-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Wide World

Syria's New President

Sheikh Taj-ed-Din el Hassam, the President of Syria, which has been granted self-government since its conquest by British and Free French troops, reviews his guard of honor of Free French soldiers outside of city hall at Damascus.

Civil administration in Syria being yielded by Free French: Page 10.

Setback to Nazis in Turkey Seen in President's Speech

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 8—When Turkey signed its pact of friendship with Germany last June 18, Nazi propagandists attempted to make great capital out of the pact.

Nazi airmen even dropped pamphlets over the British and Australian garrisons at Tobruk advising them to give up the struggle, declaring that Britain was being driven from the Mediterranean and that Turkey had signed a pact with the Reich.

Consequently President Inonu's recent important speech at the opening of the National Assembly at Ankara must have been a great shock to those Nazis who considered that Turkey has been persuaded to abandon the alliance with Britain.

Undoubtedly German diplomacy had hoped that Turkey would be intimidated by the German successes in Russia and by Nazi triumphs in the Balkans.

Bans Action by Force

But President Inonu shattered their hopes by the phrase: "under no condition will we accept an action of force." When he spoke these words the whole National Assembly burst into applause.

The Turkish Deputies also cheered when the President, referring to the British alliance said: "The defeat of France has not changed Turkish policy, and Turkey has once again showed to one of the greatest powers in the world that Turkey was a friend in the dark days."

Undoubtedly Turkey wishes to remain neutral as long as possible in the present conflict, but these two phrases in the President's speech showed that if Turkey is forced to choose sides in the present war there is no doubt which side it would choose.

Foreign diplomatic circles here attached special importance to the phrase, the "independence of the Balkan peoples constitutes one of the bases of policy adopted by the Turkish Republic and this will remain true of our policy," is interpreted as a veiled warning to the Axis Powers that Turkey will not tolerate any attempt to compromise its liberty or independence.

Balkan Independence Stressed

From the time of Kemal Ataturk independence of the Balkans has always been one of the main points in Turkish foreign policy, and Turkey worked hard before the war to achieve Balkan unity.

Geography explains the reason. Turkey's Thracian frontier is extremely small and narrow and an unfriendly Bulgaria, aided by Axis arms, would constitute a definite threat to Turkish security.

While Greece remained an independent power with a common frontier with Turkey this threat was less, but now Greece is occupied and the whole of the Balkans dominated by Germany.

Under these circumstances Turkey wishes to remain friendly with Germany as long as possible, but Turkey's leaders are realists and have no delusions regarding the validity of Germany's assurances.

Must Be Well Prepared

Turkey realizes that only a strong, united and well-armed nation can hope to resist German pressure and threats when the time comes. For the moment Germany is fully occupied with the Russian campaign, but next spring may bring a moment when Hitler will cast his eyes toward Asia.

Then Turkey, barring the route to Asia Minor and the routes to Suez and India, may come into the front line. Should such moment arrive Turkey will be ready to defend its independence and its territory.

Recently Turkish opinion has been greatly encouraged by armaments sent to Turkey under the American Lend-Lease Act, especially planes and tanks.

Another development which has encouraged military circles here is the growing concentration of British power in the Middle East.

Recent reports reaching here from Syria and Iraq tell of large concentrations of aircraft in Syrian and Irakian airdromes, and the proximity of powerful Allied airforces undoubtedly encourages Turkey which remains strong in the neutral bloc amid ever-increasing hostilities.

50-37 vote virtually repeals Neutral Act—Speedy House action is predicted.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — Full convoying of American ships carrying war supplies direct to British and Russian ports is the first step which the United States Government is planning as result of the Senate's virtual repeal of the Neutrality Act by a vote of 50 to 37.

A large-scale movement of war cargoes to Russia was presaged by disclosure that the Maritime Commission has started requisitioning numerous coastwise and intercoastal ships.

Commission officials confirmed that the agency already has requested the use of seven of the coastal vessels "for immediate defense purposes," but declined to comment on the scope of the requisitioning or elaborate on the defense purposes to which the vessels will be put.

More Ships Planned

Other well-informed quarters said, however, that more ships will be taken over as the need grows.

House approval of the Senate's decisive action in authorizing the arming of merchantmen and their right to travel through combat zones to any belligerent country was promised by Administration leaders not later than next Wednesday.

The final vote in the Senate, which came at 9:25 p. m. Friday, 29 days after President Roosevelt sent his message to Congress and 11 days after the Senate began its debate, was not unexpected. It had been forecast by correspondents. It had been confidently assured by the legislative spokesmen. But its full significance is only gradually emerging.

United on Policy

For the first time since the start of the war it gives clear an unequivocal evidence that the Senate and the President are at one on foreign policy, that the vigorous measures of "active defense" which President Roosevelt has initiated is also Congress' program. The Senate itself took the leadership in broadening the revision of the Neutrality Law beyond the President's initial request to permit arming the ships.

On the assumption that the House will indorse the Senate's decision—on which there appears to be no doubt—this action makes the United States a fuller and more effective partner of the Allies fighting to crush Hitlerism and it means that American aid will be faster and more substantial.

In his Navy Day address President Roosevelt said that the first objective of American foreign policy was to "stop Hitler" and Congress is now embracing this objective as its own.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the abandonment of the main provisions of the Neutrality Act is disclosed in the trend of the last day's debate. In itself this step is by no means an act of war; it simply restores to American shipping the peacetime rights and protection it possessed and used during the three years prior to its entry into World War I.

Risks Involved

But there is no denying the fact that for armed American vessels to carry munitions to belligerent ports does involve risks and the opponents of revision insisted to the last that the Senate must not pass the bill unless it was prepared to face the greatest of all risks—war.

"It means war, war, war," shouted Senator Hiram Johnson (R), of California, in a last emotional protest.

It is significant that Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, the majority leader and Administration spokesman, did not seek to withdraw this issue from the Senate's decision. He said frankly that he did not know whether the passage of this bill meant war but he declared that if it did mean war America must be willing to risk it, that to do less would jeopardize the Nation's defense, its security, its freedom.

Vote Is 50 to 37

The United States Senate voted 50 to 37 to accept this risk even if it meant war and thereby the Senate gave the sanction of its legislative authority to President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight orders against German submarines in American defensive waters.

As Congress was acting to strengthen the President's hand in the Battle of the Atlantic, Presi-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Vote on arming of ships: Page 3.

U. S. Told to Go 'All Out' to Defeat Axis

America Prepares
Last of Six Articles

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Second-best war production is like a second-best football team—it just isn't good enough, and, unfortunately, that is exactly how the Office of Production Management tells us America's military effort stands today—second best.

It is giving away no secret to say that the United States has a long and hard road to travel before its military production is equal to that of Germany and the countries under its domination. President Roosevelt intimated as much recently when he said the country's defense program must be greatly expanded. The OPM has been saying it and so, as politely as they can, have the British.

The most forthright of all statements on the problem facing the United States comes from Stacy May, chief of the OPM's Bureau of Research and Statistics, who warns that "our production schedules and plans for shipments to the

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Wide World

An American Tank Undergoes a Test

A medium (28-ton) tank is shown here on the testing grounds of the American Locomotive Company at Schenectady, N. Y., where a new tank factory was recently dedicated. The company was awarded the first order for these tanks around which American Army divisions are to be built. The Schenectady factory is now turning out two of the huge war machines a day.

Fiber for High-Quality Spring Clothing Pours From New England Milk Pails

National Dairy Products Corporation; Staff Photographer

Making Fiber From Milk

Milk curds which have been transformed into fiber used in making wearing apparel. The curds have been washed and dried into a rice-like substance called dried casein. After the casein is ground and treated it is ready for the fiber factory.

Turning Casein in Fiber

This foamy mass made from the curd conceals in the spinning box four spinnerets which contain thousands of strands of fiber. Hand shown at the right indicates the translucency and relative size of product.

Fiber Is Squeezed

In this apparatus, resembling a huge washing machine, the fiber is squeezed under tremendous centrifugal pressure and the chemicals thus recovered are used over again. The fiber then goes through another washing process.

Finished "Aralac"

Here is the finished product, cut into short lengths and ready for blending with other fibers used in the textile industry. It can be cut into virtually any length—from a half inch to a half mile. The fiber is mixed with cotton, wool, mohair, rayon, or hat fur.

Plan E-Dominated Council In Prospect, Landis Says

Tabulators in whose hands the fate of New England's first important "PR" test rested set doggedly today in Memorial Hall, Harvard, to the task of finishing the first official count of ballot by tonight.

Conversation with tabulating clerks and brief comments from Election Commissioners indicated the official tabulation would not diverge from the unofficial one in any important respects.

The 200-odd clerks and other workers under C. Brendan Noonan, Director of the Count, worked an hour overtime last night in an effort to catch up ground lost by disputes over validity of ballots.

Mr. Noonan said this morning that if the count of first choice ballots is not completed by 5 p. m. tonight, "We will keep on working until it is."

Unofficial results of the voting which took place last Tuesday have already indicated the election of Francis J. Sennott, Acting-Mayor of Cambridge, and the inclusion of five Plan E-indorsed men among the top nine candidates in the nine-man Council race.

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee, when informed of the progress of the count joined with George B. Hallett, "PR" authority, in predicting a Plan E-dominated Council for next January.

"I think we ought to be able to put at least five men over, and I would not be surprised if seven eventually made the grade," he said, pointing out that in other "PR" elections, the top three-quarters of the candidates on the first count usually weathered the subsequent counting of second and third choice votes on ballots of defeated candidates.

The Plan E Committee has four men running strongly in the first six places.

Daniel F. O'Brien, Chairman of the Democratic Ward-City Committee, when asked for a comment on the progress of the battle between the "old guard" and the Plan E men, said he "would not have the gall" to make any prediction.

"No one can tell how subsequent balloting will go in this complicated system of counting," he said.

The Democratic Ward-City Committee has been a bitter opponent of Proportional Representation from the time it was first proposed. Other observers speculated that when the official count is completed and the Election Commission begins to transfer Mr. Sennott's 500-odd surplus votes among the second choice candidates marked on those 500 ballots, the "Old Guard" will make a temporary spurt.

Voters who chose the present Acting Mayor of Cambridge, considered one of the "Old Guard," as their first choice will be likely to have voted for other Democratic Council incumbents as second and third choices, it was pointed out. Plan E men are expected to rally later in the progress of the count when second choices on ballots of defeated Plan E and Republican-indorsed candidates are transferred to men now in the running.

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Darling little figures which will bring color and smiles to any room.

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BOSTON, MASS.

COLLECTORS!

You are invited to a showing of blown glass miniatures on November 13, 14, and 15 between the hours of 10 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Many antique designs, all of which are exclusive, will be shown. Special items, such as furnishings for doll houses, are made to scale. This display is the largest ever shown in Greater Boston and really must be seen to be appreciated. Articles may be reserved for delivery after exhibit.

The maker of this work will be at the exhibit Saturday, November 15, afternoon and evening, and will be pleased to meet all interested.

See pitcher less than 1/8 inch high

NORMAN T. CARR
685 Moody Street Waltham 4213
WALTHAM, MASS.

black-black suedes

● Dark doings with your feet this Fall—in our slenderizing, new Walk-Over dress-ups. Downy-light suedes that prettify your instep . . . soften your walk. Deep and black as India ink—sleekly form-fitting as your new silk suit.

CORINNE: Elasticized suede. $6.95
CHARIOT: Elasticized suede. $8.95

WALK-OVER
BOSTON
170 Tremont St. 378 Washington St.

Miss Helen Campbell

Employee of the Atlantic Research Associates at Newtonville, Mass., exhibits some of the experimental products made largely from skim-milk casein. Around her neck is shown some of the yarn from which were made the hats, scarf, blankets, and other articles in the picture. Some are 30 per cent casein.

Researchers Blend Casein With Fabrics

Continued from Page 1

high-grade fiber from casein in 1937. As one of the world's largest processors and distributors of dairy products, it was concerned about the vast amount of skim milk for which there was no commercial outlet. Increasing amounts of casein were being used in paper-coating, plastics, paint, and in other industries, but about 80 per cent of the United States' skim milk was without any commercial outlet.

In view of the situation, Atlantic Research Associates, which was instrumental in the modern development of casein paste paint, were commissioned to experiment with casein fiber. Under the direction of Francis Clark Atwood, President of A. R. A., who previously had conducted research for some years on casein fiber, a staff of natural scientists and technicians worked for months in the laboratory before they were ready for even experimental manufacture. They investigated all previous attempts to make satisfactory fiber out of casein and finally succeeded in overcoming what hitherto appeared to be insurmountable obstacles.

Present production capacity of the factory here is about 5,000,000 pounds a year—the recoverable casein content of about 160,000,000 pounds of skim milk. The plant has been operating on a 24-hour basis for about four months following more than two years of pilot plant operation at Bristol, R. I.

While the new fiber has potentially the makings of a new industry in itself, it has only partially accomplished the goal set for it. After casein is extracted from skim milk, over 90 per cent of the original volume remains as whey. Although valuable use has been found for some whey much of it still is without a commercial market. It is the purpose of the natural scientists to drive ahead in their research until the problem has been wholly solved.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public meeting of National Old Age Pensions, Inc. Scheduled speakers at the meeting will be Mrs. Ruth Holman and Mr. William H. McMasters, President of the National Old Age Pensions, Inc. At 30 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Sunday

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Italian Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward will be followed by a lecture entitled "Tapestries" by Mrs. Tanner. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Memorial Auditorium, Puchard High School, Bartlett Street at Whittier Street Extension, Andover, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Old Belfry Club Hall, Muzzey and Forest Streets, Lexington, 3:30 p. m.

Lecture entitled "Personal Experiences and Observations in the Interior of China," by Mrs. Courtney Wilson Deane. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

Public Forum at which Kirsopp Lake, writer and archeologist, will speak on "Our Shrinking World." There will be an introduction by Arthur D. Hill, president of the Charles Street Meeting House Society, Inc. At the Charles Street Meeting House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, 4 p. m.

Program of music appreciation. Rudolph Nettle, violinist, will demonstrate ensemble playing with the use of records. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Kay Kyser Likes to Pay, Too

Kay Kyser, that engaging "Tarheel" whose band is being called one of the best "show bands" in the business these days, is his own best self-depreciator. The merry bandsman from Rocky Mount, N. C., now in the top brackets of the theater and radio, devoted most of his speaking time to complimenting others associated with him.

Mr. Kyser, who is playing a week's engagement at the RKO-Boston Theater, for instance, discounted the rumors that he might be another Harold Lloyd. Far from it. Describing it as "putting his head on the block" if he should try to imitate that screen comedian, Mr. Kyser explained that Mr. Lloyd is producing his new picture. But, he added, certain comedy sequences used by Mr. Lloyd in his former pictures are to be tried out in the new film. Mr. Kyser said that he was "highly complimented" that Lloyd should pick him out to do them.

He convulsed a local gathering of theater and radio officials by adding to the innumerable fund of Barrymore stories that developed out of the filming of Mr. Kyser's current picture, "Playmates," which is to be released next month. His amazement at Mr. Barrymore's ability and art, however, surpasses anything in his experience, he confessed.

Somehow the subject of income taxes came up, whereupon Mr. Kyser told the gathering that he subscribed fully to the dictum of Carole Lombard when she said she was glad to hand money over to the Government. "Even when I hand over to the Government what's due from me, what's left is still a lot more than the $15 a week I made in Rocky Mount," he said. "I'm going right on working, though, because I like to work," he added.

The value of saving one's money never came home so poignantly to him, he said, until he saw in a crowd of 200 movie extras used in his film several old-time film players who once were sailing high and were now reduced to this measure of "working for a living."

A. D. H.

State Suspends A Credit Union

The Bristol County Employees Credit Union was suspended recently from doing business by William B. Jensen, Director of Credit Unions in the State Banking Department.

Mr. Jensen asserted that the Union's methods of doing business were "improper," in that it made loans to persons who were not County employees, and made loans on questionable securities.

The annual meeting of the Credit Union will be held next Wednesday. Mr. Jensen said that if the Union, at that meeting, will elect a competent board of directors and make other adjustments, the Union will be permitted to resume business.

The President of the Credit Union is Timothy A. Lovett.

Chelsea Drive For Mayoralty Nearing Close

A campaign rather unique in Chelsea's hectic political history is taking place, with the biennial municipal election scheduled for next Wednesday.

Usually exciting, with their attendant rallies and promiscuous flinging of charges and counter charges by the aspirants for public office, the current campaign is devoid of these characteristics of the past.

State Senator Bernard L. Sullivan, a former member of the Board of Aldermen, now seeking the mayoralty for the second time, will conduct but one public rally, that to be held in the State Armory on the night of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, which is election day eve in Chelsea.

His opponent, Ex-Representative Joseph A. Melley, who served as a member of the Legislature with Mr. Sullivan, is conducting public rallies nightly in the school halls, and to these rallies the candidates for alderman-at-large, ward aldermen and school committee are invited.

For First Time

This is the first time since Chelsea became a city that both nominees for the office of chief executive in Chelsea have not waged vigorous campaigns.

In the non-partisan primaries, held on Oct. 14, Mr. Sullivan polled 5,105 while Mr. Melley's vote was 4,446. The State Senator completely upset the pre-primary predictions by carrying four of the five wards in the city on that day, whereas, two years ago, running for re-election to the Senate against Mr. Melley, the latter had carried Chelsea by more than 500 votes.

Senator Sullivan, who is confined to his home, is directing his campaign from there.

A further interesting fact in the current city election in Chelsea is another history-making event. Two members of the Board of Aldermen are seeking re-election without any opposition. This has never occurred before in the memory of those long identified with political matters in the city. Alderman Patrick Cronin, President of the Board of Aldermen, is without an opponent in Ward 3. He is seeking re-election for a second term, having previously served in the board about 10 years ago. Alderman Alexander Finger in Ward 4 is the other candidate with no opponent. He is seeking a third term.

Strong Supporters

Despite the fact that he is holding no public rallies, Senator Sullivan has strong supporters and a large committee. He has the backing of ex-Mayors Melvin B. Breath, Lawrence F. Quigley and John J. Whalen, while ex-Representative Melley is said to have the support of Mayor Edward J. Voke, present incumbent, who is not seeking re-election, after serving four two-year terms.

In his campaign addresses ex-Representative Melley is advocating the abolishment of two of the smaller fire stations, the creation of the office of purchasing agent, economies in government and the establishment of a more efficient system of tax collections. Chelsea now has more than a million dollars outstanding in taxes that have not been collected over a period of five years.

The climax of the campaign will come on the night of Nov. 11, when Mr. Sullivan has his only rally at the armory, and Mr. Melley will hold a rally in one of the public school halls. This will mark Mr. Sullivan's only public appearance and he will speak for only five minutes.

There is one referenda on the ballot, pertaining to the purchase or lease of a municipal lighting plant, which is being vigorously opposed by the Chelsea Citizens' Committee. The last time the question was presented to the voters, it was accepted by a two-to-one vote in 1933.

Small Bay State Businesses Get More Aid to Defense Work

hTe subcontracting end of the Office of Production Management in New England has been decentralized in an effort to help small businessmen obtain defense orders by spreading defense production it was announced here today.

The former regional organization has been abandoned in favor of organization by States.

Edward V. Hickey has been named State director for Massachusetts of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution.

Mr. Hickey was formerly the regional manager of the Contract Distribution Division.

Albert M. Creighton who initiated the work as regional coordinator of the priorities and subcontracting branches of OPM, becomes Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Contract Distribution Division.

These readjustments were made at the direction of Floyd B. Odlum, the new National Director of the Contract Distribution Division, in accordance with a policy which is nationwide.

Independent status is given Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine, but no Contract Distribution Division Office has yet been opened in New Hampshire and Vermont, and these two States will continue for the present under Mr. Hickey's jurisdiction.

Within Massachusetts all state offices of the division come under Mr. Hickey's jurisdiction.

"We have now two extra offices in Massachusetts in Springfield and Worcester," Mr. Hickey said today, "and the possibility is being considered of having additional offices at Lowell, Fall River, and Fitchburg. As time goes on we may have many more in this State because of its importance in manufacturing."

Providence C. of C. Speech by Knox

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, will address an Armistice Day dinner to be given by the Providence, R. I., Chamber of Commerce at 6:30 p. m., E. S. T., next Tuesday, the Navy Department announced recently.

The Secretary will be accompanied to Providence by Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Capt. F. E. Beatty, the Secretary's Aide.

Plans for the trip also include inspection by Secretary Knox and his party of the Naval Training Station, the Naval Hospital, and the Torpedo Station at Newport and the Air Station at Quonset, R. I., Nov. 12.

Present plans call for the trip between Washington and Providence to be made by plane, but if bad weather brings abandonment of flight plans the schedule of inspection of naval activities in the area on Nov. 12 probably will be modified, the Navy said.

The Secretary will be the guest of Rear Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, President of the Naval War College, on Tuesday night.

Cambridge Water Situation Better

Spasmodic rains have alleviated the shortage of drinking water in Cambridge, and members of the City Water Board will take no action on entering the Metropolitan system unless it becomes absolutely necessary, it is announced.

The expense entailed in joining the system is the foremost obstacle. It is estimated that more than $200,000 would be required. Although the heavy rain last week end swelled the City's reservoirs, much more rain is needed to make the supply anywhere near normal, Timothy Good, Superintendent of the Board, explained.

Meanwhile surveys and drillings will proceed to determine if additional water may be obtained from other sources at less expense, it is reported.

School Closing Change Sought

The Quincy City Council today asked the School Committee to change closing hours of school so they will not conflict with the 3 p. m. change of shift at the Fore River shipyards.

The Quincy Taxpayers' Association also joined in the recommendation, pointing to the necessity of expediting traffic and reducing hazard as several thousand shipworkers mingle with hundreds of children of all ages nea rthe shipyard and elsewhere in the City.

Car's Brakes Held But Maine Man's Paste Flowed On

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 8 (AP) —There's no doubt that Elmer Perdue's automobile brakes hold.

An officer, testing them during a safety drive, told Mr. Perdue, a circus press agent, to "stop her." Mr. Perdue did.

Six gallons of gooey paste which Mr. Perdue uses for posters cascaded over both men from buckets in the rear seat.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder today and tonight. Highest temperature about 50 degrees today and lowest near 36 tonight. Sunday fair and continued moderately cold. Southwest winds 15 to 20 miles an hour today.

Massachusetts—Fair and colder today and tomorrow, except mostly cloudy with occasional light showers or snow flurries in the Berkshires. Moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Maine: Fair in the south portions today and tomorrow, but mostly cloudy in the north portions. Colder in the west and south.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and colder in the south, but mostly cloudy with occasional light showers or snow flurries in the north portions. Moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder today and tomorrow. Moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Fresh west or occasionally southwest winds, with broken clouds and good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	44	New Orleans	67	44
Chicago	35	32	New York	61	44
Denver	46	29	Norfolk	62	43
Kansas City	33	27	Philadelphia	61	39
Los Angeles	89	66	St. Louis	37	32
Miami	80	61	San Francisco	81	52
Minneapolis	36	29	Washington	59	45

A—7:30 a. m., E.S.T., November 8.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:45 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 2:18 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:28 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Monday, 3:05 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:00 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:59 p. m.

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Threat of Railroad Strike Puts Action Up to President

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—A national railroad strike threatened today as the first of the union men who run and service the Nation's trains prepared to go on strike Dec. 5 unless President Roosevelt takes emergency action to settle their dispute over demands for more pay.

All existing legal processes for ending the controversy involving 1,250,000 men were exhausted Nov. 5 when a President's commission recommended temporary wage advances far short of the workers' demands.

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, largest of the Big Five operating rail unions, said his men would start leaving their posts on trains, yards, and rights-of-way Dec. 5.

Heads of the four other operating unions said a strike date had not been fixed for their memberships but there were indications they would concur on the Dec. 5 choice.

172,000 in Union

Mr. Whitney's union has 172,000 members of the 350,000 total for the operating labor organizations.

Leaders of the 14-nonoperating unions, with a total membership of 900,000 will meet next Wednesday to adopt their stand on the wage recommendations of the President's commission. The operating groups flatly rejected the recommendation as embracing a "temporary pay bonus" plan which they said they felt was an "insult."

Committees representing all Class 1 railroads decided to accept the recommendations, though disappointed in them.

The controversy appeared headed toward Mr. Roosevelt since the last step under the National Railway Labor Act, aimed at preventing transportation crippling strikes, was taken when the five-man fact-finding board submitted its report to the President and adjourned.

"The railway case now rests entirely in the hands of the President," Chairman Wayne Lyman Morse said.

Gradual Stoppage

Mr. Whitney said one third of his members would be ordered off their Jobs Dec. 5, one third on Dec. 6, and one third on Dec. 7. This, he said, would prevent acute paralysis of rail service.

The 400 general chairmen of the operating unions, at a meeting Nov. 7 said there was "universal dissatisfaction" with the emergency board's recommendation, and added: "It is wholly unacceptable to men who have served faithfully and have waited patiently since 1938 for wage recognition."

San Diego, Calif.: By Navy ultimatum, striking American Federation of Labor craftsmen either must return to work on three San Diego defense projects within two days or lose their jobs.

Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, Commandant of the 11th Naval District, said: "The Government will take over the entire work under the contracts affected and carry on the projects with civil service employees."

Detroit: Two unrelated wage disputes involving small groups of workers in the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plant resulted Nov. 7 in idleness for nearly 25,000 employees.

Some 20,000 workers were affected when the Pressed Steel Division and the "B" Building housing the final assembly line closed. Another 3,925 were made idle by the closing, earlier in the day, of the Front Axle Department.

Linden, N. J.: The Congress of Industrial Organization's United Automobile Workers struck the assembly plant of General Motors Corporation, affecting 4,000 workers. Strikers said they were protesting discharge of older employees and their replacement by new men.

Ely, Nev.: A jurisdictional dispute threatened a work stoppage at the Nevada Consolidated Copper Corporation here which has 6,000 employees.

Washington: President Roosevelt appointed by proclamation a board of three members to investigate a dispute between the Railway Express Agency and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

Ravenna, Ohio: A Government arsenal here faced a strike threat, Nov. 13, which would tie up operations in the $57,000,000 plant.

New York: Approximately 11,000 employees of the New York Telephone Company, will receive pay increases totaling $1,300,000 during the ensuing year under an agreement ratified Nov. 7.

Weed, Calif.: The A. F of L. threatened to call a strike of 10,000 lumber and sawmill workers in Northern California and Southern Oregon unless a settlement is reached with the Long-Bell Lumber Company in a dispute that closed the company's plant here Oct. 20.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Thomas, Detroit News

It's Time to Work for My Union, Boys

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Shooting War Has Started—President Roosevelt

RAPIDLY RISING TAX GRADE
DON'T YOU THINK YOU COULD WALK A LITTLE WHILE AND HELP PAPA!
RELIEF BURDEN
GROWING EARNS EXPENDITURES
TAXPAYER
CHAS. KUHN-41

Kuhn, Indianapolis News

Reception at Soviet Embassy Outshines All Previous Fetes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—With 1,000,000,000 new American dollars in their war chest, Soviet envoys in Washington entertained yesterday at the most gala reception of a grandiose social regime. Occasion was the annual celebration of the "Great October Revolution" which falls on Nov. 7 because of calendar differences.

When the Soviets reopened what had been the imperial Russian Embassy on Sixteenth Street here shortly after diplomatic recognition by the Roosevelt Administration, official Washington was filled with wonderment at the opulence of their social entertaining.

Yesterday, in the midst of a war and "scorched earth" policy back home, the Embassy still spread its lavish buffets on three Embassy floors. In place of the mammoth sturgeon that once graced the dining hall table, there were several smaller ones and a star-topped cake that resembled the Kremlin. Caviar was still plentiful, though served now on canapes rather than in bulk in silver bowls.

"To get caviar these days is like eating diamonds," someone suggested.

"There's plenty more where that came from. They keep it frozen in New York," a waiter reported.

Farewell to Mme. Oumansky

The party which drew nearly twice as many guests as any previous Soviet reception turned out to be a farewell for Mme. Constantine A. Oumansky, wife of the retiring Soviet Ambassador, who received in the red and gilt drawing room with Charge d'Affaires Andrei A. Gromyko and Mme. Gromyko. Mr. Oumansky, whose replacement by Maxim Litvinoff was announced this week, is now in Russia.

In sharp contrast to the Revolution Day reception two years ago when John L. Lewis and Leon Henderson were about the only headline guests, American officials thronged to yesterday's party. Mrs. Cordell Hull was there in a trim gray costume with an olive gray hat. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle, Jr., dropped in near the party's close. Jesse H. Jones, the Cabinet officer who helped make possible this week's $1,000,000,000 loan to Russia, represented the Cabinet. The Lend-Lease Administrator, Edward R. Stettinius, was also on hand.

Though other Embassies have generally given up large-scale formal entertaining, the Diplomatic Corps was well represented in the throng. The Soviets' declared enemies, Germany and Italy, were ignored when the invitations were sent out, but wavering Japan was included, and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, came. The far-flung British people sent a large delegation headed by British Minister Sir Ronald Campbell.

Jan Mazaryk, son of the former Czechoslovakian President, and the unbowed Czech Envoy, Vladimir Hurban, were among a large representation from German-occupied nations.

The reception was set for 5 to 7 p. m., but long after the closing hour guests were still streaming up the red-carpeted stairway for a handshake with the Soviets and a look or nibble at plates which waiters struggled to keep filled with shrimp, sausage, red beet salad, sturgeon, fish puffs, and ice cream. Outside, traffic was tied up for three blocks.

"The storming of the Winter Palace was nothing compared with this," quipped one tired guest as he made his way down the broad red-carpeted stairs and gazed on the spectacular painting depicting the "Great October Revolution" of 24 years ago.

Vote on Arming of Ships

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Following is the vote by which the Senate approved yesterday Administration legislation to permit the arming of merchant ships and to allow them to sail into the war zones:

For the Bill (50)

Democrats For:

Andrews, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Brown, Bunker, Caraway, Chandler, Connally, Doxey, Ellender, George, Gerry, Glass, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Kilgore, Lee, Lucas, Maybank, McFarland, McKellar, Mead, Murray, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Overton, Radcliffe, Rosier, Russell, Schwartz, Smathers, Spencer, Stewart, Thomas (Okla), Thomas (Utah), Truman, Tunnell, Wallgren—(43).

Republicans For:

Austin, Ball, Barbour, Bridges, Gurney, White—(6).

Independent For:

Norris—(1).

Against the Bill (37)

Democrats Against:

Adams, Bilbo, Byrd, Chavez, Clark (Idaho), Clark (Mo.), Gillette, Johnson (Colo.), Maloney, McCarran, Smith, Tydings, Van Nuys, Walsh, Wheeler—(15).

Republicans Against:

Aiken, Brewster, Brooks, Burton, Butler, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Holman, Johnson (Calif.), Langer, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Shipstead, Taft, Thomas (Idaho), Tobey, Vandenberg, Wiley, Willis—(21).

Progressive Against:

La Follette—(1).

The following pairs were announced:

Pepper, Democrat, for, and Reed, Republican, against; Wagner, Democrat, for, and Reynolds, Democrat, against; Hayden, Democrat, for, and Bulow, Democrat, against; Murdock, Democrat, position unannounced, and Bone, Democrat, against.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Placed the Coast Guard under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sent to the House a request for a $449,820,000 supplemental appropriation for the Navy.

Announced the establishment of a United States-Canada joint defense production committee to co-ordinate manufacture of armaments.

Received the report of the Emergency Board recommending $270,000,000 in wage increases for railroad workers.

Issued a statement setting Nov. 11-16 as Civilian Defense Week.

Addressed the International Labor Organization in a radiocast from the East Room of the White House. Sent to Congress a request for $30,000,000 to provide additional power transmission facilities at the Bonneville Dam.

Announced that he is considering withdrawal of American Marine detachments now maintained ashore in China at Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Senate: Completed congressional action on the $170,000,000 defense highway bill.

Passed the bill empowering the Secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury to regulate the use of harbors.

Confirmed the nomination of Col. Myron C. Cramer as Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Approved a bill to authorize the Coast Guard to purchase or accept as gifts small craft for use as patrol vessels.

Received the Bilbo bill to authorize additional military and naval academies.

The Privileges and Elections Committee continued hearings on the Senator Langer case.

House: Approved the conference report on the $170,000,000 defense highway bill.

Received Hamilton Fish resolution to declare war on Germany.

Received the Maas resolution for the establishment of a joint congressional committee on priorities.

Passed and sent to the Senate legislation to fix maximum rents in the District of Columbia at levels which prevailed Jan. 1, 1941.

Departments: Navy — announced that the Alabama will be launched Feb. 16.

Directed Navy Yards on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to build 50 high-speed escort vessels for Britain to cost about $6,000,000 each.

Interior—A National Indian Institute within the department will be formed under an executive order.

Ramspeck Warns Of Labor Regulation

ATLANTA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Representative Robert Ramspeck (D), of Georgia, warned organized labor last night that "Federal regulation will surely come unless unions clean house voluntarily and put an end to strikes in defense industries."

Asserting public sentiment, for the first time in several years, "is now running against labor unions," he said people of the United States are "revolting against you because of certain actions and certain leaders whose conduct they do not approve."

"The public," he said, "has no patience with defense strikes. They do not understand why persons with known criminal records hold high office in your ranks.

"It is not understandable why violence and strong-arm methods are sometimes used to force men to join unions. They want you to expel from your ranks all persons of a subversive nature."

Representative Ramspeck, who ranks next to the Chairman of the House Labor Committee, addressed the Allied Federal Council, an association of United States Government employees.

Congress, he said, "cannot and will not wait much longer for voluntary action. Legislation of a restrictive nature will be passed."

Representative Ramspeck told the Council "you have a voice in the operation of the American Federation of Labor, and you should make that influence felt toward the correction of these unfortunate conditions."

Prices and Your Purse: Co-operative Scents

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 8

Co-operation has supplanted fear in the cosmetic industry, where approximately 300 manufacturers have started exchanging perfume oils and other scarce materials formerly imported from Europe.

"That the plan is working and growing in scope suggests that other industries can try, through methods of co-operation, to meet conditions which on the surface appear as hopeless as that faced by the domestic manufacturer without a supply of oil," said the Commerce Department.

Silk Outlook

Coincident with the opening of the new du Pont nylon plant at Martinsville, Va., counted on to relieve the silk famine to a limited degree, the Department of Agriculture discounted attempts to establish a silk industry in South America. "Prospects for remedying this hemisphere deficit are discouraging," it said, "but through mechanical developments, the picture could some day change."

Anti-Freeze Hope

Tension in the anti-freeze situation will be relieved somewhat by plans just approved by Leon Henderson for manufacture of nearly 4,000,000 gallons of high cost ethyl alcohol from raw sugar. The price on the new supply will be up about 10 per cent, however, because manufacture from raw sugar is more costly than from blackstrap molasses, now short because of a transportation bottleneck from producing areas.

Householders' Scrap

Less dramatic and more businesslike than last summer's aluminum drive will be Uncle Sam's new scrap-collection campaign, to cover scrap paper, old iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, cotton and wool rags and other materials.

Instead of bunting decorated trucks, the collector will be the regular man, who will pay for what he gets from the housewife and sell it through regular trade channels.

Tag Game

Forehanded States are looking ahead to permanent license tags in case of sheet steel curtailment. Connecticut, California, Wisconsin and Delaware, the American Automobile Association reported, are making provision for "permanent plates" on which tabs can be inserted showing payment of each new year's tax.

Tip to Farmers

Farmers are being told by Secretary of Agriculture Claude A. Wickard to get their plows and other farm machinery repaired this winter or suffer the consequences.

"In the spring of next year defense production," he said, "will probably overload the railroads, truck lines, express companies and the parcel post system. Farmers must expect serious delays, disappointments, and losses if they delay repair and reconditioning of their machinery and take chances of having machines break down during the busy season of planting, cultivating or harvesting."

Army Handout

Army motorcycle troops may soon have lambskin-lined muffs fastened on their handlebars into which they may slip their hands, if tests now under way by the Quartermaster Corps prove successful.

Price Warning

Price Administration officials are warning that if the committee-approved agriculture amendments to the price control bill are approved by Congress, the cost of living will rise 13 to 15 per cent from its current level.

South's Tree Train Aid to Forestry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A special three-car train sponsored by the Seaboard Railway and other agencies recently completed 10 stops in Florida and is now on trek through Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

This demonstration train, first of its kind run in Florida, showed effectively the importance of Florida forests and the necessity of protecting them from the ravages of forest fires

The train began its tour in Tallahasse, Fla., with exhibits open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for free inspection by the public. The first car showed the importance and value of Florida's forests to every class of person. The second car specialized on the damage as caused by forest fires, and gave the program to reduce this damage.

A motion picture machine was in operation in the third car to illustrate talks on forestry and related subjects. The agencies co-operating in the exhibit include the Florida Forest and Park Service, Florida Forest and Park Association, the extension forester at the University of Florida and the United States Forest Service.

The intinerary of the forestry demonstration train will cover 4,500 miles of the Seaboard Railway. Stops in Florida were Madison, Lake City, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Gainesville, Starke, Tampa, Orlando, and Ocala.

Slaughter

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—DNB reported Nov. 5 from Prague that five Czech butchers there had been executed for illegal slaughtering of animals and sale of the meat for high prices.

The military court was told the meat the five sold would have covered a month's rationing supply for 8,200 persons.

President May Still Declare War Exists

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 8

If the Senate-appoved neutrality revision measure is enacted, these provisions of the existing Neutrality Law will remain on the statute books

The President or Congress may proclaim the existence of a state of war between the United States and foreign States.

American citizens may not travel on belligerent vessels except in accordance with presidential regulations.

Americans may not deal in the securities of belligerents.

No person may solicit contributions in the United States for belligerent governments.

The President may prescribe regulations regarding the use of American ports by belligerent submarines or armed merchantmen.

The National Munitions Control Board may regulate munition exports.

Foreign vessels are forbidden to fly the American flag.

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Of course, you may still have your trip to Florida by sea this year. Leave New England in the morning by rail, and sail the same evening from Philadelphia...or Baltimore, for your usual delightful coastwise sail, via the Merchants & Miners Line to Jacksonville or Miami. The cost is surprisingly low.

For folder giving schedule and fares, as well as information on delightful all-expense tours ask any authorized tourist agent—or M.&M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk, Newport News, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Miami and St. Petersburg.

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

HOW TO MAKE YOUR NEXT PAY CHECK GO FARTHER

The story of a remarkable plan and how you can use it to stretch your dollars

DO your expenses seem to get bigger month by month? Do you wish you could find some way to make the old pay check go farther?

That problem puzzles a lot of folks these days. We don't pretend to know any easy way out, either. But there's one thing every family can do. You can plan the best way to spend each pay check—*before you spend it.*

Not long ago we made an important discovery. All of us know that some families stay out of money troubles through ups and downs. Yet they deny that they "budget." How do they do it? We decided to find out. The answer is simple. They *do* plan, if only in their minds, to do three things with each pay check.

1. Get ready to meet large occasional expenses—such as taxes and insurance.
2. Pay debts from the past—instalment payments, for instance.
3. Live on what is left.

When you have no spending plan, there's always a risk that one of these, Future, Past or Present Spending will crowd out the others. A plan helps you to keep your spending in balance. You get more of the things you want because you plan their purchase before your money is spent. You are able to pay for the things you must have because your plan keeps you from spending too much on the non-essentials.

How to look ahead

Take the first item, the Future, for example. Suppose that you have a large bill coming due in the next few months. Count the number of pay days between now and then. Figure out how much you should set aside each pay day in order to have the money when you need it. That way you can meet large expenses without worrying.

Budgeting is nothing but a common sense way of planning how you're going to spend your money while you still have it—a way to control your spending to get plenty of fun out of life while making both ends meet.

Would you like to receive a little book which will help you plan your spending? The Budget Calendar makes budgeting easy and simple. No tiresome bookkeeping is required. There are "plan for spending" sheets for every pay day in the year.

Household Finance has published the Budget Calendar as a contribution to better family money management. You are invited to ask for a copy without obligation. There will be no solicitation or follow-up.

How home money management aids national defense

Defense of the nation begins with defense of the home. Home defense means learning how to stretch every dollar till it covers taxes, contributions to charity, defense stamps and bonds, and all the things a family needs for mental and physical health. That's a big job.

We hope that this message will encourage and help folks to keep their money affairs on a sound basis—and that it will contribute to a more effective defense effort.

B.E. Henderson

B.E. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Admission Tax' Is Explained At Woman's Club Institute

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

"To pay or not to pay?" that was the question members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs had answered for them at their Club Institute this week by Thomas H. Buckley of the Internal Revenue Service, on the matter of admission taxes.

If 20 persons meet at a home and pay $1 each as a donation to a philanthropy, the proceeds are not taxable—not because it is for the benefit of a philanthropy but because the $1 is not an admission charge, he explained. Silver teas come in the same category, on the theory that if someone came and failed to drop a donation in the basket, she would still be just as welcome. In other words, she does not have to pay to enter.

A benefit for charity or war relief is not exempt from tax because of its being a benefit, Mr. Buckley told the club women. Anything for which a charge for admission is made comes under the 10 percent tax provision. The fact that the affair is given for charity makes no difference.

If parties given at homes where a "donation" is substituted for what normally would be an admission charge become so numerous as to indicate they are planned as an evasion of the tax provision, the Federal Government will begin to check up, Mr. Buckley promised.

If a club is sponsoring a money-making event including for instance, a bridge, fashion show and luncheon, the luncheon ticket may be sold separately he said, as that is not subject to tax but the other two are. In the case of a supper with program following, there is no tax if no separate admissions are charged for the program afterwards and only those there for the supper attend it. The tickets to the affair are then presumed to be for the meal and not for admission to an entertainment.

Educational courses sponsored by clubs are not taxable, he said, but lecture courses which would not come under the heading of classes are.

Club dues are free from tax unless they exceed $10 and are then for a social, sporting or athletics club, Mr. Buckley explained. There is however a tax on the admission charge for club guests. If the club allows a member to bring one guest free and makes a charge for additional ones, the Government gets its 10 per cent of the amount collected for the extras.

The Internal Revenue office in Boston desires to co-operate in every way to make the payment of the tax as simple as possible for clubs and other organizations which have not heretofore had to handle such details, Mr. Buckley assured the women.

State House Club To Hear Governor At Dinner Monday

The State House Women's Club will hold a dinner meeting Monday at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, with a program arranged by the Committee on Social and Industrial Welfare, of which Miss Mabel F. Hale is Chairman.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and former Senator Joseph R. Cotton will speak. Prof. Dirk J. Struik of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, assisted by his wife, Dr. Ruth Ramler Struik, will present a novel entertainment, "Hobbies and Hobby Shops."

A puppet show will be given by Miss Mary G. Pratt, teacher of design and craftsmanship of the Medford High School; Miss Dorothy McNeil of Boston University will sing, accompanied by Miss Santarelli of the Boston University School of Music. Mrs. Celia Wellman, mother of the motion picture producer, William A. Wellman, who is author of "A Star Is Born," will talk on "Inside Hollywood."

Attorney Howard S. Whitley of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and Mrs. Whitley will show some nature slides in color.

Miss Hale will have the assistance of Miss May F. Fillebrown and Miss Lina Mayo in arrangements for the meeting.

Women's City Club To See War Film

Bombardment of Le Havre, the flight of refugee civilians, and the embarkation of troops at Dunkirk are a few of the scenes in the film "The Battle of France" which the Woman's City Club will present Sunday night at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Oliver Andrews, Chairman of the Activities Committee, will introduce the speaker of the evening, Edward D. Sullivan, instructor in French at Harvard University, whose topic will be "The Downfall of France."

H. W. Reynolds

Committee Members at Industrial Union

Mrs. William A. Burnham (left) and Mrs. Frederic D. Huntington are members of the needlework committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston, which will hold its eleventh annual loan exhibition of contemporary needlework during the week of Nov. 17 in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston. This year the exhibition will feature the work of Mrs. Georgiana Brown Harbeson, well-known designer and author of "American Needlework."

Events in the Women's Clubs For the Coming Week Listed

Next week's calendar of women's club events:—

Monday

Women Musicians' Club—Speaker Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth, musical program and refreshments, Y. W. C. A. Building, Stuart and Clarendon Sts., Boston, 8 p. m. Board meeting 7:30. Mrs. Mildred Sanborn presides.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Play-reading group meets to read "Glory of the Morning," Indian play by William Ellery, and "The Mayflower Compact" by Oliver M. Price. At home of Mrs. Edmund Partington, 40 Holland Road, at 2 p. m.

State House Women's Club—Dinner meeting conducted by Committee on Social and Industrial Welfare, Miss Mabel F. Hale, Chairman. Speakers and musical program. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy St., Boston.

Winchester Fortnightly—Public meeting, speaker Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay on "Candles in the Dark," an optimistic interpretation of the war.

Brookline Woman's Club, Literature Day—Speaker Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher on "An American Woman Looks at Her World." 2 p. m.

China Relief—Luncheon bridge, Mrs. Donald D. McKay, 46 Woodcliff Road, Newton Highlands, hostess.

Endicott Junior College Sale—Tower Hall, Pride's Crossing, 2 to 10 p. m.

Second District Federation Conference—Congregational Church, Easton, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Mrs. Harry M. Harmon, director.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Art Department exhibition of textiles, Wellesley Senior High School, directed by Prof. Edward R. Schwartz of M. I. T.; Mrs. Warren L. Coffren and Mrs. Leslie H. Wicken, co-chairmen; Literature Department, opening meeting, Mrs. A. Edwin Larsson, 1652 Central Avenue, Needham, hostess, 2 p. m., Miss Geraldine Gordon, talks on books.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Home Defense Class, Library Hall, 2 p. m.

Tenth District Legislative Conference—Elizabeth H. Whittier Club, Amesbury, hostess, Grange Hall, 1 p. m. Mrs. Edward H. Averill, Tenth District Director presides.

D.A.R.—Lucy Jackson Chapter, 2 p. m. at Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls. Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, of Pardon and Parole Investigating Committee, speaker. Old Boston Chapter, observes its 29th anniversary, 12:30, Hotel Statler, Mrs. James L. Langdon, regent.

Altrusa Club—Dinner meeting on Civilian Defense, Hotel Vendome, 6:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Professional Women's Club—Monthly business meeting and program, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 7:30 p. m.

D.A.R.—Old Newbury Chapter, Armistice day meeting, Y.W.C.A., 2:30 p. m., program on defense.

Smith College Club—Lecture by Prof. Sidney Bradshaw Fay, Boston Y.W.C.A., 8:30 p. m.

British War Relief Society—Benefit ball, Marshfield High School; Doll Show for Brookline Unit by Mrs. Lott Mansfield, 1750 Beacon Street, invitation only.

Music Lovers' Club—Copley-Plaza Hotel, Mrs. Morris Sharaff, speaker.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Hostess to West Roxbury Junior Club; Thanksgiving donations to be brought.

Wednesday

Belmont Woman's Club—Philanthropy Committee, Belmont Day, fashion show, luncheon, and bridge, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 11 a. m. through the afternoon.

Stoneham Woman's Club — Illustrated lecture by Kenneth Pike, "Attracting Birds to the Garden"; current events, and refreshments, 2:30 p. m.

China Relief—Benefit at home of Mrs. George W. Van Gorder, 70 Burdeen Road.

Lawrence Woman's Club—Annual Guest Night, Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Southern Brookline Garden Club—Mrs. Thomas Small, 49 Goodnough Road, hostess, 1:15 p. m., Mrs. Max Cohen co-hostess; Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, speaker.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Presidents' Day, Highlands Congregational Church, Bonaro Overstreet, speaker on "The Art of Gracious Living"; music by Club Ensemble under Mrs. A. W. Brown.

Brookline Woman's Club—Big Day, Copley-Plaza Hotel, with bazaar, luncheon, cards and fashion show.

English Speaking Union—Tea and lecture by Virginia Cowles, Hotel Vendome, 3 p. m.

Thursday

Quincy Woman's Club—Regular meeting, Senior-Junior Night, speaker Roger Withington on "Facts and Fashions in Decorating," with question period following, 8 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation—American Home and Youth Conference, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Professional Women's Club — Dramatic Workshop, Hotel Statler, 10:30 a. m.

Parliamentary Law Club—Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m., Miss Josephine G. Richardson, President; subject, "To Amend"; drill conducted by Mrs. Henry B. Estabrook, Mrs. Joseph R. Ryan and Mrs. Walter C. Mentzer.

Daughters of Massachusetts—Hotel Statler, 2 p. m.

Junior League—Garden Club Flower Show at Dennison House, 93 Tyler Street.

Quincy Woman's Club — Senior-Junior Night, 8 p. m., Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann and Miss Gertrude Booth, presiding.

D. A. R.—Col. Timothy Pickering Chapter of Salem, meets at Hotel Hawthorne, 8 p. m., Mrs. S. Dustin Perkins, regent. Russell Leigh Jackson speaks on "The American Revolution as Told by Contemporary Newspapers."

Melrose Women's Club—"Songs of America," lecture-song recital at the home of Miss Rachel Wentworth, 54 Garfield Road, 10 a. m. Celia Eames, vocalist, and Constance Bevan Whitcomb, pianist. Mrs. Ernest F. Perkins, chairman.

Business and Professional Women's Club, Boston—Speaker, Edward A. Sullivan of Salem Teachers' College, on "Our Country in a War Torn World," Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6 p. m.

Friday

Quincy Woman's Club—Morning Diversion, speaker, Alice Dixon Bond on "Authors Are People." Refreshment hour 10 to 11 a. m.

Roxbury Women in Council—Drama and Motion Picture Committee, illustrated lecture by Miss Annie L. Bennett, "Scenes Here and There."

Reading Woman's Club—Guest Night, speaker Henry Gerald, "Psychology in Action," Miss Marguerite Brady, soprano, 8 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club—Reading Group, 2 p. m., clubhouse, George Hamilton of the Cambridge School of Art, speaks on "Appreciation of Art in the Home." Mrs. Ralph F. Wheeler, literature department chairman, presides.

Saturday

Children of the American Revolution—Bazaar and bridge, Hotel Brunswick, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, State President; general chairman assisted by Mrs. Irving R. Merriam.

W. Roxbury Group Hold Talk Nov. 12

The International Relations Committee of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, Mrs. Harold W. Petersen, Chairman, has planned a series of lectures in Library Hall the second Wednesday of each month from November to April, inclusive. The first is next Wednesday at 10 a. m. The speaker will be Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of International Relations of the State Federation, who will talk on "Our World of Yesterday."

Speeding Up Loading of Ships Hits Union Barrier in Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

Whether Boston's longshoremen will set a precedent in allowing "relief gangs" to work ships that are loading lend-lease cargoes at this port, to the end that the loading and sailing may be speeded up, remains an unanswered question today.

When the decision was reached to route aid-to-Russia supplies out of the port of Boston, it was indicated that loading of the ships must be done on a 24-hour-a-day basis, using the necessary number of workers in shifts to give all possible expedition to the goal of getting the ships out rapidly.

This conflicted with the long established practices of Boston longshoremen, however, and when the question came up for vote at the union meetings, two of the three locals refused to agree to work "around the clock," unless specifically requested to do so by the Government.

In the port of Boston the longshoremen insist that any overtime work—and pay—go to the same men who performed the regular hours of work. Thus, if one or more gangs of longshoremen are put to work on a specific ship, that same group of men must do all the work on that vessel. If overtime is wanted or needed, the same men get the advantage of the high pay for overtime, but refuse to work after midnight excepting in the most essential emergencies.

Port organizations and shipping men pointed out that the same group cannot continue to work 24 hours a day until a ship is ready for sea.

What was expected to be the "showdown" proved to be just a case of "marking time." The first ship to load lend-lease cargo for Russia moved into the loading berth, and the men were told that the Government wanted only regular time and four hours of overtime worked each day. This was within the union regulations. So four gangs of men went to work on the ship, eight hours a day at regular time, and up to 11 p. m. overtime. The job was done, but not as rapidly as if work continued 24 hours a day.

So the problem that was at first believed likely to drive much of the potential war traffic away from Boston, still awaits solution.

Boat Sale Tightened

"Teeth" are being put in to the recent interpretation by the United States Maritime Commission of Section 37 of the Shipping Act, which forbids the sale of any vessel, including row boats and canoes, to an alien without approval of the Maritime Commission. Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston warns alien purchasers of motor boats or any small craft, against such purchases without proper approval, and has already turned over several cases of violation to the United States Attorney. Forms have been prepared for sending to aliens who have bought such craft, informing them that numbers will not be awarded to the vessel until the case is disposed of by the Attorney.

Liberty Ships Allocated

Three Liberty Ships, the first of 312 emergency cargo vessels the United States Maritime Commission has under construction, have been allocated to American Steamship operators for use over national defense trade routes, Boston shipping men have been informed. These ships will go into service six months after their construction was begun in new shipyards, set up for the specific purpose of building emergency ships. In the first World War, 10 to 12 months were required to construct ships of a similar type. Extensive use of welding instead of riveting, coupled with the utilization of modified mass production methods contributed to the speedy construction.

Leon Stone

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, Nov. 10

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Nov. 10

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (60.4mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc.-49.6m and 11.74mc-25.6m.)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.

6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portuguese.

7:15 p. m.—Concert for Brazil.

7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.

8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.

WBOS (11.87kc-25.26m)

4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Howard Ropa songs.

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: "The Troubadour and the Lady; Dance Concert.

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; First Piano Quartet; Muggy Spanier's Orchestra; Musical Interlude.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Musical Workshop; Reflections in Rhythm.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Harvard-Army Football Game.

For Sunday, November 9

6.04mc (49.6m or 11.79mc (25.m)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.

2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.

2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.

3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.

4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English, and Scandinavian.

4:30 p. m.—Poetry and Readings.

5:00 p. m.—Devotional Periods.

5:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler (recorded).

6:00 p. m.—Candlelight Music.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Silver Strings; Fiesta Music.

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Graziella Parraga Musical Interlude; Tapestry Musicale.

6:00 p. m.—News Room of the Air; WBOS Sports Page of the Air. Dance Music.

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Musical Courier; Orchestra; Glenn Miller's Orch.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: "Melody Time"; Emma Otero and Orchestra.

10:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; The Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley's Notebook. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:40 p. m.—News in English; Operetta parts. Hungarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—9:50 p. m.—Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

For Sunday, Nov. 9

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Feature Program; News in English; Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Feature Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert dedicated to the President of the Republic. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

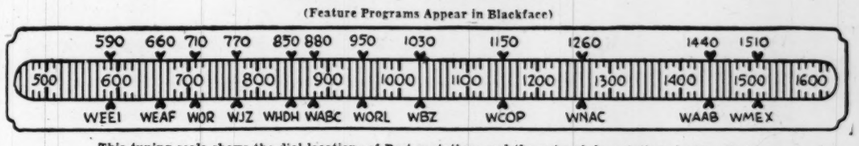
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Gloria Swanson	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Popular Music
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music,
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; or-	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	chestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	The Music Box	Nat. Farm & Home Hour	"George and Dixie"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	On Parade	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Dept. of Agriculture	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	Boston College-Wake	Harvard - Army football	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Short Story Editor
2:00	Forest football	game	game	ball game	D'Artega's Orchestra
2:15	game	Harvard - Army football	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Nancy Mace, songs
2:30	Boston College-Wake	game	game	ball game	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45	Forest football	Harvard - Army football	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Howard Barlow's Orch.
3:00	game	game	game	ball game	Sports Program
3:15	Boston College-Wake	Harvard - Army football	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Sports Program
3:30	Forest football	game	game	ball game	Sports Program
3:45	game	Harvard - Army football	Yale - Cornell football	Navy-Notre Dame foot-	Sports Program
4:00	B. C.-Wake Forest	game	game	ball game	Song Stylist
4:15	football game	Harvard-Army game	Yale-Cornell game	Navy-Notre Dame game	Melody Mirror
4:30	Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee	Sports Comments	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:45	Radio Bulletin	Club Matinee	"Pan Americana"	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
5:00	N. E. to the Colors.	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	N. E. to the Colors.	Serenade	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Matinee at Meadow-	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	brook; Football	Serenade	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Football Summary.	Lum 'n' Abner	Foothall Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"; talk
6:30	Elmer Davis, news.	Sports Digest; Defense.	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Stanford University-	Political Talk
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Southern California	Five Star News
7:30	Concert Orchestra,	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	football game	Bing Crosby, recordings
7:45	H. Barlow, cond.	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from	Round Table discussion.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Army Base, Boston	Round Table discussion.
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the 'Gar-	'Truth or Consequences';	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle: dramatization	quiz program	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines";	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta, 'Fortune Teller';	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	direction Frank Black	Orchestra	Igor Gorin, baritone	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Hemisphere Revue: va-	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	riety show: soloists; or.	"Know Your Taxes"	Dance Orchestra	Dance orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours";	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marines
10:45	News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Tour of London"	Don Bovay, Troubador	"Alpineers"; orchestra
11:00	Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Rep. Jessie Sumner	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Jones' Orch.; Blue	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Robert M. La Follette, Jr.	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Barron's Orch.	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Riverboat Revels; orch.	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music...	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	The World Today	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys";	nade"	Religious Service
9:30	Loft"; Mattfeld.	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel";	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air.	"Fantasy in Melody";	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00	News; Library of	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Operetta
11:15	Congress Concert;	"Hidden History"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:30	Budapest String	"Ridin' the Range";	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Operetta
11:45	Quartet	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service.	Gilbert and Sullivan
12:00	Trinity Church	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Trinity Church	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Question-Answer Period.
12:30	News; Weather	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Piano Parade	Orchestra; soloists	H. L. Spitalny's Orch.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continentale	Osofsky Orchestra
1:30	Marine Program	News Room of the Air	"World Is Yours"; drama	The Lutheran Hour;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Marine Program	News Room of the Air	'World Is Yours'; drama	speaker; chorus	baritone
2:00	American Museum	"Wake Up, America";	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel	Rise Stevens - Nelson
2:15	of Natural History	Open Forum; guests;	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Eddy, recordings
2:30	The World Today.	Fred G. Clark, Moder-	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World Today.	ator	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	gram: talk; music
3:00	New York Philhar-	Red Cross Roll Call;	Baritone and Orchestra.	Mrs. Borden Harriman	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	monic Symphony.	Speakers; Music	H. V. Kaltenborn	Studio Speaker	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Bruno Walter, con-	Tapestry Musicale	"Listen America"; drama	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	ductor	Tapestry Musicale	"Listen America"; drama	Boston Labor Unionists	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	Harpsichord and lute	Speakers	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:15	monic Symphony	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	Boston Labor Union	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow"; drama.	"Defense Varieties";	"Uncle Bill"; talk
4:45	Or.; Alec Templet'n	Music	"The Shadow"; drama.	speakers; orchestra	"Uncle Bill"; talk
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	I Hear America Singing'	"Porgy & Bess" melodies,
5:15	Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	soloists; talks; orch.	'I Hear America Singing'	recordings
5:30	Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Grand Ole Opry	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer's news.	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00	Theater: drama,	"Barrel of Fun"; variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music
6:15	Madeleine Carroll.	show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin & organ	guest, Frank Forrest	Political Talk
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular Music	Drummond"; drama	Religious program
7:00	Mom"; sketch	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	"Symphonic Strings";	"Defense Varieties"
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester," or,	Alfred Wallenstein, con-	"Defense Varieties"
7:30	Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Xavier	football game	Central Baptist Church
7:45	"Babes in Arms"	Sergeant Quirt	Cugat's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes: "Last	Religious Program	Edgar Bergen: guest	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15	of Mrs. Cheyney"	Religious Program	comedy; orchestra	American Forum	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum	Religious program
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Religious program
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Religious program
9:15	Hour: Jose Iturbi,	"The Parker Family";	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Religious program
9:30	conductor; Rose	"Dear John"; drama.	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"We Believe in Our
9:45	Bampton, soprano	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloist	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Pages From the Classi-
10:45	Defense Reporter	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	variety program	cal Album
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
11:15	Blue Barron's Orch.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	cal Album
11:30	Dance Orchestra	Want"; recordings	"Author's Playhouse";	"Answering You"; British	U. S. Army Recruiting.
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatization	Govt. Officials Program	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News commentator	Music
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Opening Portland-Mont-	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Letter-Quest
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	real Pipeline; speakers;	"Bud Barton"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Singing Strings
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	music	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk.	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Popular Music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National

More New England Soldiers and Equipment Go to Maneuvers in the Carolinas

50 Truckloads Move South; Troops Expected Back Dec. 8

Defense News in Brief

Off to Join the Division—Fifty Army trucks left Camp Edwards early this morning carrying 17 tons of equipment and 350 soldiers bound for the First Army war games in North Carolina. The soldiers were from Camp Edwards, Fort Devens, and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. They were troops who were hospitalized when their outfits left for the southern maneuvers in September and October. One hundred were from the 26th Division, 200 from Fort Devens, and 50 from the Vermont cantonment. Fifteen trucks arrived at Camp Edwards on Thursday from Maness, N. C., to assist in transporting the soldiers and equipment South. The convoy is under the command of Capt. Harold I. Hunt of the 101st Quartermaster Regiment, who came from North Carolina with the trucks.

Armistice Day at Edwards—Camp Edwards now depleted to its smallest number of troops since the National Guard Division arrived there last March, will be virtually a "ghost" town on Nov. 11. Lieut. Col. Paul A. Murray, Camp Commander, has granted a holiday on that date to all soldiers except a small force which will perform the necessary functions of guard, firemen and kitchen police.

The 369th Coast Artillery Antiaircraft Regiment, of Harlem, N. Y., will go to New Bedford to march in an Armistice Day parade. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper of New York City, will lead the outfit for the first time since his return from the Coast Artillery School at Fort Munroe, Va.

The 208th Coast Artillery Band will play in a three-hour Armistice Day parade in Boston and about 100 other 208th soldiers will march in an American Legion parade in Harwich.

Navy's "Minority Term"—American youths between 17 and 18 years of age may enlist in the Navy for a "minority term" enlistment to expire the day before their twenty-first birthday, the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station in Boston announced. They may take the preliminary physical examination and aptitude test two months before their seventeenth birthday. If found qualified they will be called for enlistment on their seventeenth birthday. There are no requirements for number of school grades completed, but applicants must be morally, mentally, and physically fit, and have the consent of their parents.

Y. D. Back Dec. 8—According to an order issued by Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding General of the 26th Division, the New England boys should be back at Camp Edwards by Dec. 8, it is learned. Trucks to convoy the men and equipment back to New England are scheduled to arrive at the various troop concentration points in North Carolina on Dec. 2. Following one day of rest for the drivers the homeward trek will begin. It will require four days to make the return journey to Cape Cod.

A Man-sized Job—Moving the First and Second Armored Divisions with their tanks and armored cars is a he-man job for anyone. It's being done now by the Quartermaster Corps which has transported the First Armored Division from Camp Polk, Louisiana, to South Carolina, and is now moving the Second Armored Division from Sand Hill, Ga., to the same State where maneuvers are under way. Hundreds of flat cars carry the tanks and armored cars and officers and men travel in baggage coaches. A kitchen baggage car is furnished for each unit of 250 troops.

Vu in New View Of M. I. T. Life; Its Publication

With the Vu, according to the editors, of presenting "an informal and interesting record of 'Life at the Institute,'" a fresh new publication, with the above catchy title, took its place recently among the four other student periodicals at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Made up in a handsome format, using the offset - lithography method in its printing, and introducing an ambitious form of well-rounded "pictorial record which in later years will strengthen nostalgic reminiscences of extra-curricular life and activities," Vu elicited much favorable comment from the student body.

Making use of a square root sign, familiar sight to the engineer, for the first letter of its name, Vu picked a title which many a national magazine might well envy.

The first issue included with its many "candid" shots some attractive photographs of the M. I. T. campus, in which an infra-red filter was employed as well as a number of the always popular Edgerton stroboscopic pictures.

Machinery Is Set For Vote Recount

The City-wide recount of 270,000 votes cast in the mayoralty elections last Tuesday will be started Wednesday and Boston will know the results in about 10 days, according to William A. Motley, Chairman of the Boston Election Commission.

Meanwhile the two contestants affected, former Mayor James M. Curley, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, winner last Tuesday by nearly 10,000 votes, maneuvered legal machinery into position to assure Boston voters of a fair and unbiased recount.

Under the law, Mayor Tobin may have as many observers at the recount as Mr. Curley, who is contesting the original count as showing indications of "graft." Mr. Curley filed the recount petition personally just prior to the 5 p. m. deadline yesterday.

In a statement, the Commission disclosed that in one instance, three sealed envelopes believed to contain used or unused ballots, were found on the floor of one of the booths, and are being held in the custody of the Commission.

The recount will be carried on at nine tables with each candidate allowed to have counsel present and two watchers at each table.

N. J. College Club To Meet Nov. 15

The second annual luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Alumnae Club of the New Jersey College for Women will be held on Saturday, Nov. 15, at the Women's City Club. One purpose of this Club is to act as intermediary between the College and young women in Massachusetts interested in the scholarships the New Jersey College offers to out-of-state girls.

Mrs. David H. Lindsey of Needham, who is a member of the Women's City Club, will be hostess. At the business meeting, Mrs. Franklin J. Marryott of Wellesley Hills, President, will preside. The progress of plans for a January meeting on High School Relations, which is to be held at the Waban Library community room, will be reported on by Mrs. Edwin B. Roberts of Waban, Chairman of the committee in charge.

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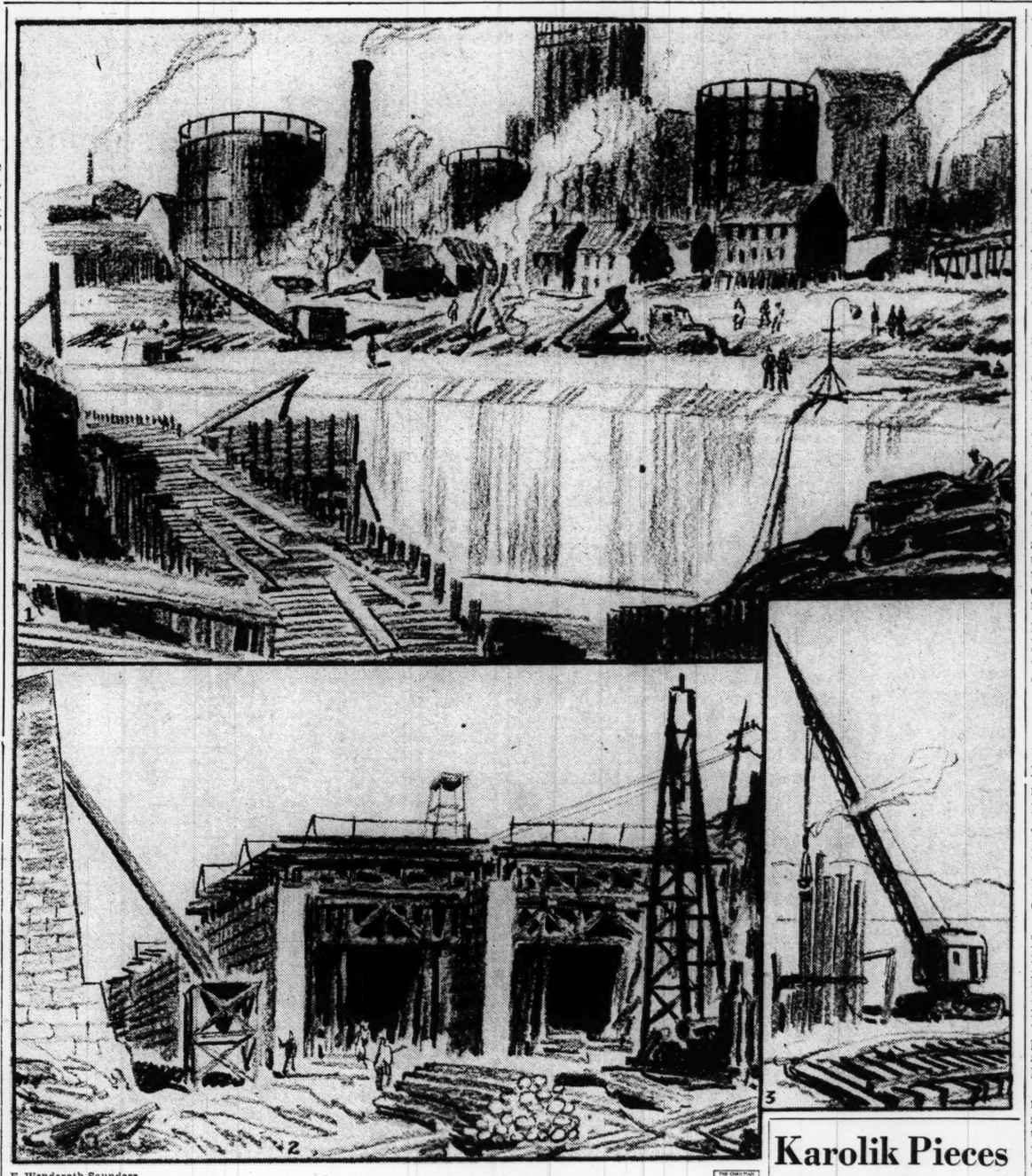

F. Wenderoth Saunders

The Connecticut River Is 'Handcuffed' at Hartford

When "Old Man Connecticut River" goes on his next rampage, he'll find himself "handcuffed" at the Capital City—forced to go his way without any side trips into city streets or the backyards of East Hartford on the other bank. Huge levees, now under construction, will present formidable barriers to the surging waters. However, before completion of the work, Park River, which empties into the Connecticut at this point, also must be chained. During flood times, the waters of the larger river frequently back up this river, causing serious damage. So, for the time being, Park River has been diverted (see sketch 1) and twin giant steel and concrete tubes are being constructed in the bed of the stream (see sketch 2). When completed, Park River will flow through these tubes, being encased to a point well upstream, where there is no longer danger of spilling over into city basements. Right now, the area resembles Culebra Cut at the Panama Canal, with batteries of concrete mixers, derricks, bull-dozers, and great fleets of trucks. Huge pile drivers, as shown in sketch 3, are being used to drive interlocking sheet steel piling into the ground. Behind this piling, giant dikes, designed to hold back the river, are rapidly taking form.

Gracie Fields At Opera House In Hub Monday

Gracie Fields, known popularly throughout the British Empire as "Our Gracie," will appear in person with her catchy songs and comedy routine at the Boston Opera House on Monday night, Nov. 10, in a program for the aid of British civilians.

Under the auspices of the British War Relief Society, the program will include martial airs by H.M.S. Newcastle Band; Vonn Hamilton, ballet master, in two dances "The Hitchhiker" and "The Boulevadier," and Miss Harriet Hoctor, America's foremost ballerina. Robert R. Appleby, Vice-President of the British War Relief Society, will speak on the program.

Miss Fields, whose natural ability to clown and to express herself in pantomime has won for her acclaim in many European countries, will arrive in Boston Monday morning on her current benefit tour to aid British war relief. She had never appeared in person in America until this last year, when she came over to raise money to aid her war-torn country. She has just returned after a series of English concerts.

Flower Show's 'Hidden' Delights

Visitors to this year's Fall Flower Show in Horticultural Hall should not be too partial to the large exhibits. There are many other delightful smaller exhibits on the other floors. In fact, there are more of these smaller exhibits than there has ever been before in any Boston show.

In the downstairs hall are set up the displays of Christmas decorations. These are done by various garden clubs from all over Massachusetts and contain the very best decorations that the most artistic garden club members could make. They vary from wreaths made entirely of natural evergreen material to a very interesting wreath made entirely of stick candy. There is also a very fine door decoration in the form of the popular V.

The visitor certainly should step out onto the balcony overlooking the big exhibition hall. From there a very different view of the big exhibits as an integrated whole can be had. One can realize rather better than on the floor of the hall how lovely the chrysanthemums really are as a landscape feature.

The Show will remain open both tonight and tomorrow night until 10 o'clock.

Miami Beach Ready for Record Season With 'More Room for More People'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—From present indications this resort by the sea is on the verge of its earliest winter season. Definitely in advance of the previous record-holder, the 1940-41 season, reports of utilities and schools show an exceptional demand for this time of year.

Artisans are rushing to completion the job of readying the largest amount of living space ever boasted by the famous resort city. Most of the 35 hotels and the 47 new apartment buildings constructed during the past summer are now in the landscaping stage of development ready for the advance guard of sunseekers.

With these early seasonal arrivals have come scores of the fortunate ones who own permanent winter homes on Miami Beach's mainland or on the myriad of islands within the City limits.

The demand for electric power, telephones, and other utilities is reported far in advance of other seasons. Thomas H. Bedall, General Manager of the local power company, says his books show upward of 12,000 customers at the present time as compared with slightly more than 10,000 during the same period last year.

Miami Beach schools, nationally famous for their ability to absorb large numbers of pupils brought here for the winter by northern parents, counted registrations surpassing anything in the past as far as early November is concerned. Sidney Ellison, Supervising Principal of Miami Beach schools, reports an increase of approximately 10 per cent in enrollments.

Predictions as to "the season" are lacking this year. One fact, however, stands out, and that is that this resort city has more room for its visitors than ever before. Thus last year's theme of "more room for more people for more play in the Miami Beach sun" stands fast for the approaching winter season.

Survey Finds $18-a-Week Girls More Contented Than Better-Paid

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 (AP)—A girl making $18 a week is far more apt to be satisfied with her lot than are her better-paid sisters.

That finding was disclosed Nov. 6 by the University of Southern California's Bureau of Business Research.

Dr. Thurston H. Ross, the Director, said 5,000 California working women in all forms of occupation—about half of them industrial—were surveyed.

Eighty-eight per cent, he continued, were satisfied with their incomes. And of those claiming need of more money, 92 per cent already were in the higher brackets. The group's average wage was $18.21 a week.

"The higher wage group complained a great deal more about the need for clothes than did minimum wage earners," Dr. Ross reported. "Those who spent most money for clothes seemed to be in the greatest need for them. . . ."

The survey made no effort to predetermine a desirable standard of living, leaving the answer to each individual.

How was the annual average wage of some $950 spent? Here are the major items:

Board, $286.52; room, $247.52; transportation, $46.12; dresses, $33.75; amusements, $20.40; stockings, $19.32.

N. H. Daughters Plan Open House

An open house and bazaar will be held Saturday, Nov. 15 from 1 to 5 o'clock, at the Hotel Vendome by New Hampshire's Daughters of which Mrs. Walter E. Jewett is President. A feature will be "This Amazing America," a travelogue presented by Chester Bullen.

The tables with food, preserves and candy will be in charge of Mrs. A. Van Cleve Phillips and Miss Edyth Clough; handkerchiefs, Mrs. Louis A. Fairbanks, Mrs. Albert B. Atwood and Mrs. Thomas J. Fee; aprons and gifts, Mrs. George C. Gebelein and Mrs. Clarence N. Alexander; plants, Mrs. Amasa Harrington, Mrs. George Crosby and Mrs. Charles E. Wiggin.

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Negotiated Peace Viewed As Threat to U. S. Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—A negotiated peace now in the European war would only transform Nazidom's striking power into the fiercest sort of economic blitzkrieg which would rapidly destroy American labor's hard-won gains, speakers declared at the Foreign Policy Association's luncheon discussion here today.

A totalitarian Europe would be a sweatshop of exploited labor, undercutting and underselling democratic American industry, Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor and American labor's envoy to the International Labor Organization, warned.

"Such a condition," he said, "would force us into a regimented economy which would bleed the vitals of political democracy. Can anyone doubt what kind of measures would be necessary to protect ourselves against the products of slave labor under a Nazified Europe and a Japanese now order in Asia? We not only could not sell our products, but we might find unobtainable the essential raw materials which we must import to endure as an industrial nation."

British Labor Program

Other speakers on the discussion subject, "Labor's Stake in the War," included Ralph Assheton, Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Labor, and Edward J. Phelan, acting Director of the International Labor Organization. The meeting also heard briefly from members of the I. L. O. Conference from Norway, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Brazil.

Mr. Assheton told how employer organizations and trade unions of Britain had outlawed strikes and lockouts at the time of the Dunkirk evacuation in May, 1940. Banding together of their own free will to push the British battle of production, they had made possible Britain's remarkable rearmament since that evacuation, he added.

"Both sides in industry have made sacrifices," Mr. Assheton said. "The trade unions have given up many of their cherished rights, relying on the pledge of the Government that they will be restored after the war, but none of these things I believe would have been possible unless the people had been whole-hearted in the fight."

Assails Isolationists

Mr. Watt stressed that the interest of American labor movement in defeating Hitler was a class interest only in the sense that labor would suffer most from a Nazi victory. It was his belief, he said, that, if further war participation were required, the entire American labor movement would move into action with determined vigor. Digressing to refer to a certain type of isolationist, Mr. Watt continued:

"Let me express the belief that we face today one of the most serious dangers to our democratic institutions. I refer to the wanton disregard of the public will and the public interest and safety by a group of men playing the role of Quislings. They are ham actors declaiming rubbish from the forum on Capitol Hill and from every meeting hall and ball-park where the outfit can hire the space or sponge the radio time by tactics which some folk think is akin to blackmail.

"The label they wear is as false as the tag 'national socialism' by which the Hitler gang have facilitated their looting of German resources."

Making Democracy Work

Beyond winning the war, however, American labor has the task of making democracy work at home, Mr. Watt stressed. America's fight, he continued, must be based on the firm trust that democracy means the right not only to be free, but to live decently in a community which guarantees economic and social security.

"We can find the remedy for the economic ailments of our civilization in reasonable measures," he said, "I believe we can find it by pooling of interests by the groups concerned, capital, labor and the community—through the process of negotiation subject to the approval of the third party which is the all-inclusive community."

Karolik Pieces Go on View At Museum Dec. 2

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, announces that the Karolik collection of 18th century American arts will be formally placed on exhibition on Dec. 2. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other dignitaries will attend the private view that evening and will cut the ribbon, officially opening the new galleries now nearing completion.

Considered of national artistic importance, this collection, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Karolik of Newport, R. I., marks the culmination of many years' search by the Museum, for the finest work by American craftsmen during the 18th century. It includes paintings by John Singleton Copley, Gilbert Stuart and their contemporaries; drawings, prints, miniatures, furniture, silver, needlework, glass and porcelains.

Unlike collections of purely antiquarian interest, this one has been selected with regard to artistic merit, so that the combined effect is that of marked aesthetic quality. The Copley portraits include the famous double painting of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Winslow, a portrait of Isaac Royall; one of Thomas Amory, one of Elizabeth Ross, and several others. The Stuart portraits are of Mr. and Mrs. John Amory, Jr.

Masterpieces among the furniture are attributed to Duncan Phyfe, Samuel MacIntire the Goddards, and Townsends of Newport, and Benjamin Randolph of Philadelphia.

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Hopeful Signs on the Horizon

In its final discussion in the Fireside series, our current events group examines the aims of the Axis powers and scans the horizon for some hopeful signs for the nations which are fighting the Battle of Freedom. The leader of the group has just sketched the growing unity of the democracies in the war.

Question: Cannot we have our democracy, without struggles?

Answer: In my opinion, No. Some isolationists appear to believe we as a nation can stand idly by while the world is being plunged into barbarism. That is a comfortable delusion. It is based upon the assumption that we can stay at peace, irrespective of what is going on around us. Carlyle put the case well when he said: "A brutal lethargy is peaceable, the noisesome grave is peaceable. We hope for a living peace, not a dead one."

Question: Well, are the Greeks, the Poles, the Yugoslavs and the Czechs making anything of their resistance? Does resistance get them anywhere?

Answer: Indeed it does. If there were so signs of resistance and the peoples of subjugated countries were to submit servilely to their conquerors we might have a return to the conditions of the Dark Ages. Resistance signifies a determination not to let the liberties won by a hundred generations go down before the onsweep of a ruthless tyranny. Democracy was achieved only by the unconquerable spirit of humanity asserting itself. We loosely speak of democracy as the best system of government. Now the time has come for us to prove that we mean this.

Question: But is Europe our affair? Won't the Axis be able to keep order there? They talk of establishing a "new order." Isn't it possible the "new order" will be better than the old order?

Answer: The "new order" is based upon the suppression of human rights, the persecution of non-Aryan races, the pursuit of barbaric practices, the subjection of whole nations to the will of a dictator, the crushing of independent opinion and the glory of war. Is that order better than what we have?

Question: You would say that the Nazis, at least, have profited by their victories, would you not?

Answer: They have gained land and space, as they desired. They have slightly improved their standard of living by pillage. But they have yet to account for the casualty lists. And above all, they have lost the respect of the whole world.

Question: But, given time, will they not be able to recapture that respect?

Answer: Not by the methods they are using. Respect is not gained by ruthlessness and deceit.

Question: Is war the only way to check the Nazis?

Answer: In times past it has been found necessary to go to war to teach nations that war does not pay. Had the Spanish Armada conquered England the superstition behind the Inquisition might have shackled for a time many of the great liberating forces released by the Reformation.

Question: We have seen some protests lately in the newspapers against Nazi atrocities. Are protests of any value at a time when Hitler is marching from conquest to conquest?

Answer: Indeed, they are. Protests are not futile if they arouse right-thinking peoples to action, and the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and a host of free peoples are acting, and acting with an ever-increasing degree of unity, which is important.

Question: Why is it important?

Answer: Because it gives them strength. Was not part of Hitler's rapid advance due to his strategy in eliminating one country after another, dealing with them singly? He is not faring so well since the democracies began to unite their efforts. If he has filled no other useful purpose he has served to close the ranks of the democracies.

Question: But he has split the the world apart. Can we find any hopeful aspects in today's war picture?

Answer: There are many. In the first place the mastery of the air in Europe has passed to the RAF. The Battle of the Atlantic is going against the Nazis. The production of the United States and the Dominions is rising sharply and will soon surpass the output of the Axis, if it does not do so now, in some fields. And that is not all. There are other factors.

Question: For instance?

Answer: The human spirit has rarely risen to greater heights of self-sacrifice than it has done in this war. A high point was seen at Dunkirk. Never have soldiers had to display more courage than those who fight with bare hands against the monsters of steel and flame. Never before has every citizen had to be a soldier. The day of professional armies bearing the brunt of the battle is gone. Little men stand against totalitarian giants, little countries against mechanized hosts.

Then again, war has brought people to a realization of the importance of spiritual values.

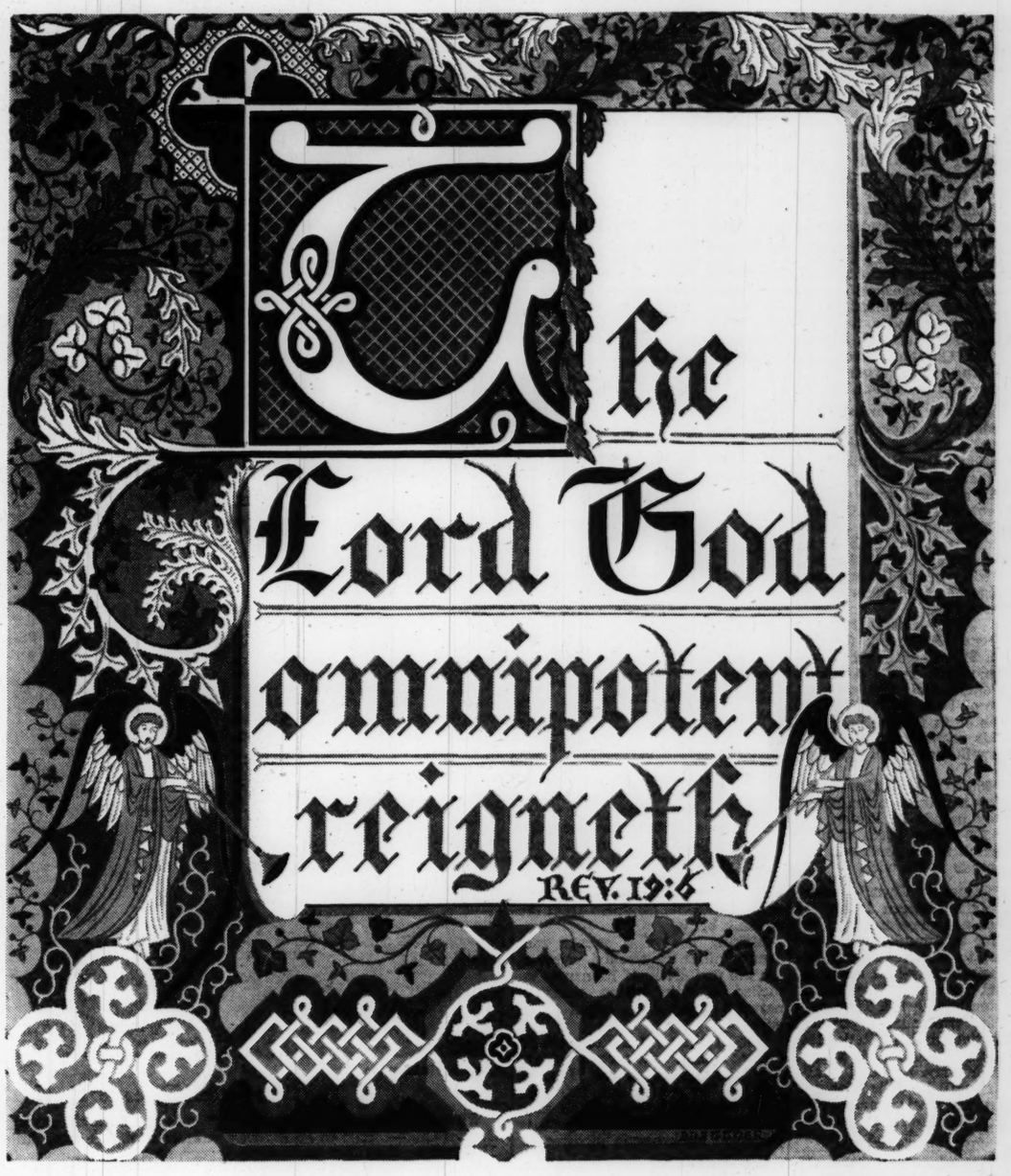
Question: If democracy is all it is said to be why did the greatest of all wars come in its trail?

Answer: War came not as a result of democracy, but as a challenge to it by a totalitarian system which, motivated by a desire to dominate, wants to crush it. Democracy was not responsible for the war. It was the tyranny of a so-called "new order." The tyranny started by controlling the press and ended by brandishing the sword. It has been well remarked that there is no enemy of tyranny so formidable as the pen. The Axis knew this, so it first clamped down on the newspapers. Then came an end to free speech and free assembly. The people's voice was silenced and authoritarianism became enthroned. But the end of the tyranny is certain. For we have Scriptural assurance that:

. . . "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

By Walter W. Cunningham,
Editor of Fireside Series.

The Beacon of All Generations



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Sometimes Men Must Fight for Right

Most adults in the world today are living through their second World War. And to the vast majority of them, it is a very discouraging experience. The treasures which Americans most highly cherish are threatened. Even if we succeed in saving them, the price required seems terribly high and the method no less than revolting. We had hoped we should never again be obliged to use force to save brotherhood.

However, we are obliged to and dare not reject the obligation. We dare not refuse to accept the fact that men often have to fight in order to advance. If we appraise the values that we and our nation most prize, and look back to see how we acquired them, we shall perceive they often came through struggle. Let us now review some of man's victories.

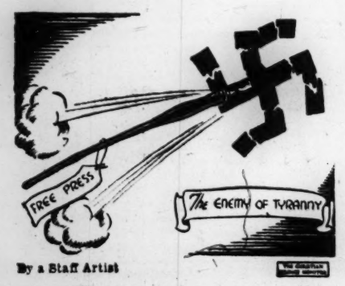
Maccabees Save Bible

Few objective or informed people of any nation, except that of the Nazis, would deny that the finest ideals and highest revelations, in which men and women of the Western World rejoice come from the Bible. This book or these books, transcribed by the hands of men on parchment and papyrus, were preserved by a small number of people belonging to a weak nation of little importance among the empires.

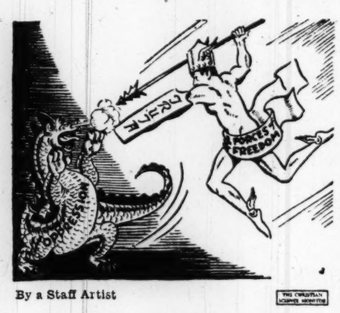
Twenty-one centuries ago, a fanatical ruler, trying to impose a "new order," as conceived by world-conquering Alexander, set out with fire and sword to extinguish the religion that sprang from the Bible and to destroy that book.

The Jews, whose glory had long since faded and whose power had often been broken by neighboring states, seemed in an utterly hopeless situation.

But one bold family in Palestine, the Maccabees, defied the oppressive ruler, drove out his agents and proclaimed to all the earth that they would preserve their Holy Book. Furious fighting followed. The tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes slew the dauntless rebels in multitudes. But he could not defeat them. They defeated him. They restored the temples he had desecrated. They revived faith and saved the torch that for more than two millenniums has given light to the world.



By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

Greeks Saved Freedom

Some three hundred years before this a few Greek cities on the rather barren plains along the fringe of the Balkan Peninsula had established the freest, fairest, most enlightened civilization that men had yet developed.

These free people, however, were only a few hundred thousand in number and possessed comparatively little wealth, small armies and meager navies. They seemed so defenseless that the mightiest emperor of the day, at the head of the richest and most powerful state on earth, Persia, set out to seize Greece.

He brought a navy and army, such as Europe had never seen, and moved almost unimpeded into Greece. The Athenians seemed trapped. If they remained within their walls they might all be seized and sent as slaves to distant Asia. On the other hand, if they sought refuge in their ships they might all be sent to the bottom of the sea.

However, they decided to abandon their homes and stake their future on their navy. So the whole population —men, women and children—left their beloved city and crowded on board ships. The invading tyrant marched unopposed into Athens and ordered his mighty navy to sink all the Greek ships.

But it was the bold Athenians who sank the Persian fleet. The tyrants' navy was practically wiped out. He was cut off from supplies and had to retreat. The Athenians returned to Athens. Then followed one of the brightest and most fruitful centuries in human history. Dramas were written, buildings were erected, statues were chiseled, and philosophers left teachings which inspired and enlightened men during all the following ages. In those heroic battles against incomparably superior forces the Greeks won victories for all men during all time.

Rome Saves Order

The Romans were not gifted in art, poetry or philosophy as the Greeks or other eastern neighbors, but at first they were stern in morals, democratic in their outlook, and rigidly devoted to order. Roman freedom had not the glamor of Greek liberty, but was more substantial.

In the beginning, however, Rome was very weak, not even master of Italy itself. And before it established its power, a mighty Oriental state in North Africa, called Carthage, sent one of the most gifted generals of all time, Hannibal, to invade Italy and destroy Rome.

Hannibal defeated one Roman army after another; advanced to the very walls of the capital; ravaged Italy at will; and seemed to have the Romans at his mercy. But they would not give in and eventually won.

Seven hundred years ago there was imposed upon the civilized world an authoritarian domination of almost unlimited power. It was Clerical Rome. It controlled politics, had armies at its disposal, possessed vast material resources, set the bounds to all learning, claimed to hold the keys of the next world in its hands and did hold the keys of this one.

Men began to struggle against this power somewhat before 1400 and precipitated the longest, most terrible succession of wars Europe had seen. They reached a climax by 1600 as freedom-loving Holland thrust back despotic Spain and put definite bounds to the enslavement of the human mind. Little Holland, facing overwhelming forces, won freedom for all future ages.

Americans Save Democracy

In the course of time, men moved on from freedom of worship to a desire for political freedom. The field of battle for that struggle was destined to be a new hemisphere and the champions of liberty were 13 small colonies, and a large proportion even of them did not favor the revolution. The weak colonies faced the mightiest empire.

Few ventures have seemed so rash. Yet the American victory proved to be a victory for all freedom-seeking men the whole world over.

Loyal men must stand humble and ready, before the commands of duty. They have often been called to stern tasks for vital causes. They have struggled long, they have struggled often, and they have won through to victory for us all.

Now another victory must be won.

By R. H. Markham,
Assistant Editor of Fireside Series.

By a Staff Artist

Fold on this line

Bases for a Better Future

By Donovan Richardson

O, sometimes gleams upon our sight
Through present wrong, the eternal right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man.

At a time when present wrongs cry from every radio Whittier's reminder about the eternal right can be useful. For the steady gain of man—steady only in the long view—is won by looking beyond the breaking up of temporary, material systems to the enduring, spiritual fact of God's perfect creation. Progress is the process of awakening to "the eternal right."

Often human advances appear due to material causes—to improved machines, prosperous business, good government. But these are themselves only evidence of more enlightened thinking. They express improved concepts of God and man. Take the field of government: Men who thought of God as a giant in the sky, changeable and vengeful, were ruled by human despots in that image; men who began to think of God as Father demanded governments expressing more mercy and tolerance; men who think of God as immortal Spirit, immutable Love, infinite Mind, expect as sons to express some measure of brotherhood and the spiritual qualities of kindness, justice, and intelligence which make self-government possible.

Or take machines. First comes the idea. The inventor only perceives a power or relationship already existent. Wireless waves were in the air before Marconi saw the possibility of using them to carry words around the world. The presence of the planet Pluto was asserted by astronomers before their telescopes spotted it. A composer hears his music before he writes it.

With sufficient vision men can look beyond today's turmoil and destruction to discern the ideas which will shape the machines and governments of tomorrow. Present wrongs have not destroyed the eternal right of God's order.

Bombs may batter cities into heaps of rubble but the appreciation of beauty, the devotion and inspiration that built once will build again—and build better. Milton's statue may be knocked from its pedestal, but the grandeur of his "Areopagita" lives. The mental and spiritual bases of progress are beyond bombing.

Fundamental facts are reassuring. But let us not read them with superficial optimism. Let us not make them an excuse for cowardly complacency. History teaches that human progress has continued despite setbacks. Yet history records the setbacks. Much of the glory that was Greece survived, but her civilizing work was partially submerged and slowed by the backwash of barbarism. So was Rome's.

Even amid wars and rumors of wars, millions of people are getting better food, mentally and physically, living in better homes, hearing more music, giving more freedom to women, better care to children, more kindness to animals, than ever before. The very attacks on freedom and justice are arousing men to a keener appreciation of those blessings and a firmer resolve to defend and extend them.

While selfishness and hate have set the world ablaze we find today sublime examples of courage and brotherhood. From British bomb shelters, from Polish villages, from Russian battlefields, even from German army camps, come stories of class distinctions wiped out, of a new recognition that "a man's a man for a' that," of enlarged opportunities for human worth to prove itself.

Only at our peril can we ignore the news that evil, organized and armed as never before, has corrupted human minds and enslaved human bodies in a dozen countries. We must arouse ourselves to resist. The attack begins with wrong thinking. Defense begins with right thinking. But already great movements toward a better future are under way. Two or three are well worth noting.

One is a humanitarian revolt against war that has not been destroyed by the necessity of self-defense, but rather translated into determination to make a repetition of this necessity impossible.

Another is the increasing desire to wipe out economic injustices, coupled with an increasing power of citizen armies to enforce this desire upon governments. A third is the development of a world order. This is more than a demand; it is the trend not only of thought, but of all the machines which have been shrinking the globe.

An international system is growing up informally in the joining of a dozen governments to support the Atlantic Charter. And an international police force is growing up naturally by the enlistment of men from a dozen countries in the British air and sea forces.

More potent than all the other constructive forces working today beneath the surface of strife and destruction is an improved understanding of God and a growing willingness to start with spiritual foundations in building a better world. Statesmen and business men, long self-sufficient, speak unabashed of divine guidance.

Dozens of books recently off the press show a new lay interest in religion. Typical is one in which a group of American and refugee scholars declare that the basis for a democratic world order must be found in a "universal religion of the Spirit."

Men and women in increasing numbers are finding such a religion. Improved concepts of Deity are spiritualizing theology, medicine, education, economics and government. Today's thinking along those lines will shape the world of tomorrow. It warrants the hope expressed by Whittier in another verse of the same hymn:

Through the harsh noises of our day,
A low sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking, calm and clear.

Turkey Ruled by Businessmen Who Put Own Interests First

By Maj. William Yale
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ruling class in Turkey today, who control the Turkish Government, differ greatly from those who decided the destiny of the Ottoman Empire in 1914 when the Turks entered an accord with Germany and Austria against the Allies.

Then it was made up principally of Government officials and ranking Army officers. Most of the business and industries of the Ottoman Empire were owned and operated by foreigners. The upper class Turks were not businessmen, industrialists, and bankers, but land owners, salaried officials, and officers.

Today a new Turkish middle class has come into existence. Their interests are commercial, industrial, and financial. Although Army officers are still prominent in the Government, they are there as the instruments of the new middle class.

These Turkish businessmen do not want war. Commercial and financial agreements with both the British and the Germans are proving very profitable to them. As long as Turkey can remain on friendly terms with both groups of belligerents, this profitable business will continue. While, if Turkey enters the war on either side, the losses, which the Turkish middle class would suffer, would be great indeed.

The Turkish businessmen are intensely nationalistic because Turkish nationalism fosters their interests and protects them against the competition of foreigners. The profits to be made from developing Turkey go largely to the Turkish middle class now, instead of, as before, to foreigners, Ottoman Christians and Jews.

Other than that of maintaining the independence of Turkey and prospering from the modernization of their country, the Turkish middle class have no burning enthusiasm. They are Nationalists, not Imperialists. They have no desire to play a part in the dangerous and costly gameof power politics.

If Turkey can remain neutral, the Turks know they will have nothing to fear from England, and probably not from Russia should Germany be defeated. The Turks hope that if the Nazis win, they will have secured so much loot elsewhere and will have so many problems on their hands, that they may leave Turkey unmolested.

Turkish neutrality, therefore, for the Turkish businessmen, seems vital.

On the contrary, war would, they know, bring heavy losses, destruction of property, and great hardship. Should the Turks join the Axis Powers, Turkey might be expected to fall under the domination of the Nazis to be used as a pawn in their war against Russia and Great Britain.

If the Turks entered the war on the side of Germany's enemies, Constantinople would almost certainly be attacked and probably captured and the Turks would lose control of that profitable and strategic waterway, the Straits, connecting the Black Sea and the Danube River with the Mediterranean and world trade routes.

Nevertheless, Turkey may enter the war eventually, not because the Turks wish to do so, but because war may be forced upon them.

There appears little likelihood now of Russia and England forcing Turkey into the war. With the Germans firmly established in Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania, the Straits would be of little use to the Russians and British, if Turkey joined them in the war against Germany. Nor is there much possibility of the Allies being able to take Istanbul from the Turks.

However, the time may come when the Nazis will demand that the Turks join them.

There is a strong probability that the Germans will, before the autumn of 1942, get control of some of the oil fields of the Middle East. They are now making a terrific drive towards the Caucasus. If the Nazis are unable to drive the Russians and the British out of the Caucasus area they may feel compelled to attempt to outflank the Allied forces there by attacks upon Syria and Iraq across Turkey. Then Turkey would have to decide whether to allow the Nazi forces to go through Turkey or to fight Germany.

Although no Turks would be happy to see Nazi troops in Anatolia, the decision would probably depend upon the general military and political situation at the time. If, at such a decisive moment, the Russians were still in a position to continue the war against Germany and large Nazi forces were engaged in Russia the Turks might decide to fight.

If the United States were then in the war the Turks would be less likely to capitulate to the German demands. If the British position in the Mediterranean were secure the Turks might be still less inclined to give in to the Nazis.

At the present time the ruling class in Turkey is likely to want to remain neutral. Comparing Turkey's position today to that of Italy in 1940 just previous to the fall of France is utterly unsound.

Turkey in any case is not a "jackal state." It is a small national state with no imperial nor territorial ambitions. It has nothing to gain by joining either group of Great Powers. If it can remain neutral it will do so.

High Prestige Won by Industrial Towns in Britain

Twenty years' work in town planning and slum clearance bear fruit in today's gains.

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETTERING, England—Britain's determination to rebuild its bombed cities better than before, is not a sudden wartime resolution, but has a background of steady work in town planning and slum clearance over the last 20 years.

Since 1919 more than 4,000,000 houses have been built in England and Wales, 1,500,000 of them under government and municipal schemes. The ideal of the pleasant industrial town was becoming a fact, and these modern improvements, with the new conceptions of happiness and culture which go with them, are among the things which Britain is fighting to maintain. They are as signficant as its lovely countryside or beautiful old buildings.

Kettering and Corby, two industrial centers in the Midlands, are typical examples of this progress.

Kettering has grown rapidly since the World War while Corby was built during the past seven years in the open country to house the employees of new steel works. Both organized their development on right lines. Kettering did not allow its growth to make it sordid. Corby started with imaginative planning from the beginning.

Mr. A. Brookes, schoolmaster of the old village of Corby, beside which the new town has been built, told the writer how he had felt about it. "I come from the Black Country," he said, "where industry has destroyed the country and made miles of sordid towns. When I heard the steel works were to start at Corby I was determined this should not happen here, so I worked day and night on the Town Planning Committee which was set up to look after the new building." The whole township of 13,000 has been planned as a unit, under the aegis of the employers Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd.

Connections With America

Kettering makes boots, shoes, and clothing, and has now a population of 38,000; it became a municipal borough with a mayor in 1938. The town has connections with America for Sulgrave Manor, the home of George Washington's family, is within a few miles, and Kettering was represented in Parliament 40 years ago by a former Boston man, Francis Alston Channing.

In its older parts Kettering is a solid, red brick town, without any special graces, for it had a utilitarian origin like other industrial towns of the nineteenth century. There are no slums, however, and just beyond the center the new buildings show the new approach of the twentieth century.

The workmen's houses, built by the town, are good to look at as well as practical, and the most striking thing is the flowers. They are bright in front of every little house and every factory, and at street corners there are triangles of municipal lawn and flower beds, while more flower beds have ben laid out beside the main roads leaving the town. In peacetime they even hang flower baskets from the lamp posts. Kettering also has a particularly fine park of 22 acres.

Sloping lawns run down to an artificial lake, there is a sunken garden with Italian statues, and the whole has the effect of a rich man's private grounds rather than a public place. It was given by a local manufacturer, Mr. Charles Wicksteed, who, before the Park was open, used to give poor mothers and children the run of his own gardens on Sundays. His firm makes equipment for fairs, so one corner of the Park is a children's paradise of swings and roundabouts. There is also a minature railway, an aviary, and monkeys.

The Wicksteed Park was completed in 1920 and the town has other parks and playing fields besides, including one specially for the school children, on the edge of which is built a nursery school. Without setting out to be a garden city, Kettering has achieved an amount of grass and flowers undreamed of in the old-fashioned factory town.

Library and Art Gallery

Although still a small town Kettering has a public library and art gallery, the latter being opened in 1913 to house the work of Sir Alfred East, landscape painter, who was a Kettering man. As with a man so with a town, it is self-respect which makes it decent, and Kettering has a local pride as strong as that of any American city.

Kettering is proud of its babies and its bands, both of which have been victorious in national competitions. It is proud of its vegetable allotments and its choral and dramatic societies, its adult education and its school for the children. In particular it is satisfied with its £1,000,000 savings in the Co-operative Society. The co-operative movement is very strong in the town and the Society has several factories there.

All these things show a very different life from the old-time industrial town, where there was little to do with leisure. The greater sense of responsibility of employers, and the rise of labor, benefit modern towns. Formerly British manufacturers were often ashamed of their business and scorned their home towns, while the workpeople lacked both power and ideals.

Now industry has a new prestige and both employers and men are concerned with the amenities of their city. In Kettering they are equally active in the local government and the relations between them are good. The present Mayor, Mr. Joseph Haynes, is a labor man, and a labor Alderman, Mr. A. Joyce, spoke of Kettering with genuine pride and enthusiasm for all its developments.

Named for Noted Engineers

At Corby the employers' responsibility for his town is seen at its fullest extent. Corby exists for the steel works, as a fishing village exists for the sea, and they are not just a means of making a living but its pride. The roads, for instance, are called after great engineers such as "Stevenson Way," and "James Watts Avenue." In addition to well-equipped schools for younger children, there is a technical institute to train older boys for the works. Public buildings such as churches, are in modern style, in keeping with the works. The housing, which consists of simple well-planned cottages with gardens, is appropriate to the rest.

The heart of the community is the Welfare Club, a fine building with playing field beyond. Here are centered all kinds of activities from the dramatic society to darts and bowls. A women's bowling match was in progress while the writer was there. It was the middle of the afternoon and the players consisted of older housewives who had evidently finished their work. Near the Welfare Club is a community restaurant and a woman's club, called Occupation Hall.

Corby and Kettering are just two examples of the kind of development which, before the war, was going on in industrial towns all over the country. The desire for improvement has now been quickened by war destruction and also by the shock given to pleasant districts by evacuated slum families. The war is an interruption to the building of better cities, but people are looking forward to still greater postwar achievements.

The Leader, Kettering

Equipment for Leisure

Kettering and Corby are typical of progress in industrial areas in beautification and provision for more than mere living in plans for growth. Above is seen a general view of Wicksteed Park in Kettering. At lower left the pastime of boating is shown. At the right is a view of the famous miniature railway in Wicksteed Park. Kettering has affiliations with America through Sulgrave Manor and connections with the Channing family.

Country Drift to Cities Causes Australia Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The sudden rise of war industries in Australia, while increasing the prosperity of the Dominion in some respects, has otherwise raised social and economic problems that are already being seriously felt. Perhaps the most serious of these is the greatly augmented drift from country districts to the city.

In all States, concern over the movement in the population is increasing and cries are being raised for the decentralization of industry.

Even Victoria, which has gained population from other States as a result of the concentration of much of the war production within its borders, is finding that the drift from its country districts is creating serious problems for the rural industries.

A survey carried out in New South Wales discloses between 75,000 and 100,000 persons have moved from the country to Sydney since the war began. This army of evacuation has left behind it a trail of depressed towns and villages.

Attracted by High Wages

Denudation of the country districts is partly accounted for by enlistments in the war service, but the main problems of the rural areas are due to the attraction of the high wages to be obtained in munition and other city factories.

The survey suggests that many country towns have lost almost a third of their prewar population with cumconsequential heavy losses to storekeepers and businessmen.

Setting itself to find a solution, the New South Wales Government has set up a decentralization development committee for the purpose of devising means of stopping the drift of population from the country.

Frederick Cahill, Secretary of the committee, declares that unless the committee carries out its work promptly and unless its recommendations are implemented quickly, country towns now "tobogganing to bankruptcy," will be wiped out.

Issues for Committee

The committee has been ordered to decide:

1. Means of developing in country towns primary industries linked with secondary industries and naturally related to them.
2. Means of setting up secondary industries unrelated to primary production to arrest the drift to industrial areas.
3. What war industries can be decentralized and established in country towns. Other States are also battling with the problem. South Australia is finding its position so acute that the Government is offering special inducements to dwellers who are willing to go to the country. It is prepared to assist city people to find houses in rural areas and pay the expenses of removal into them.

The eagerness of South Australian towns to regain population is illustrated by the welcomes extended to newcomers. One family found fires already burning with firewood stacked up in readiness to use. In other instances residents have fixed blinds and curtains before arrival of the newcomers.

Problem in Victoria

Victoria also is facing the problem raised by the desertion of country towns. Though the State has no complete "ghost towns," many country centers have dozens of empty houses and sparsely used shopping centers.

The shortage of labor for harvesting is so acute in Australia that the Army this week agreed to release for essential seasonal work home defense trainees who had been called up for six months' training.

The decision to interrupt training of the home defense forces met criticism on the ground that the large number of war prisoners in Australia could be used for harvesting.

A few countries, faced with a labor shortage, hesitate to use war prisoners, critics argue, but the new Federal Labor Government is rather afraid that its supporters will charge it with undermining the standard of living if it sanctions the use of war prisoners.

The Federal Government's efforts to meet the immediate harvesting needs touch the major problem of checking the drift to the city. Individual States are tackling the problem themselves, but a move is being organized to bring pressure on the Federal Government to establish more war factories in country centers.

Meanwhile the State Governments are endeavoring to assist in the decentralization by reducing State-owned railways.

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British Buttress Iran Front By Troops, Tanks, and Planes

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 6 (Delayed) (AP)—Britain was reported today to be steadily augmenting its military power in Iran, bordering the Russian Caucasus, with a stream of fresh troops drawn from the Empire and American-made tanks and planes and the help of two United States military missions to the Middle East.

The American delegations, each headed by a Brigadier General, are expected to bolster not only the transportation organization but to manage the repair and supply for American-made planes.

The transportation and ship-unloading situations at the head of the Persian Gulf, an intermediate link in the conveyor belt to Iraq, Iran, and the Caucasus, were said to have been vastly improved but were still far from satisfactory.

Front Reaches to Caucasus

Britain is steadily building up her strength both in Iran and adjacent Iraq, although details on the movement of forces into Iran, being secret, are lacking here at Ankara, perhaps the Middle East's best situated observation post.

The British Middle Eastern front now reaches up to the Caucasus, now under direct German threat, but the British preparations may be pointed in other directions besides junction with the Russians. There is fresh word of German military preparations in Bulgaria, which is separated by Turkey from the British bastions in the Middle East.

German Signs in Bulgaria

There was a stream of reports from Bulgaria, some only moderately well confirmed, that the Germans were canvassing major towns and cities to determine the whereabouts of space for quartering soldiers.

Further information indicated that the Germans were marking main highways with signs in German, in the same manner as they have throughout occupied sections of Europe. The signs show not only the direction and distances of certain towns but also point out gasoline, ammunition, and food depots as well as repair centers.

These preparations were said to have been accompanied by the arrival of German technicians for air bases and other military operating centers.

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Yugoslavia Under Rule of Gangsters?

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Yugoslav reports of fighting with insurgents, of wholesale executions and widespread terrorism, reveal a state of affairs more sinister than that experienced in any other German-dominated country. The situation has been described as that of the entire Croatian population delivered into the hands of a gangster ring.

Led by the present Premier Dr. Ante Pavelitch and his friend Gustav Pertchetch, the Ustachi has become the only legal political party of Croatia.

The Ustachi organization can lay claim to having assassinated hundreds of people, among them King Alexander of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou.

The leaders of the organization had established a sort of training-school for prospective murderers in Italy and Hungary which was financed by the Italian and Hungarian Governments.

The terrorists were usually sent from Hungary into their own country and many a homicide, bank robbery or burglary could be traced back to the Ustachi.

Italy and Hungary have received their former investments back with full interest.

Dr. Pavelitch's first action was to cede Dalmatia to Italy, his second to return all those parts to Hungary which had belonged to the latter before the World War in 1914.

In order to express his deep gratitude to Italy, Dr. Pavelitch offered the Croatian crown to an Italian prince of the House of Savoy. As a compromise the latter adopted the name Tomislaff in memory of the great leader of a former, independent Croatia.

Autonomists Sobered

The proclamation of a so-called independent Croatia far from impressed the population. The overwhelming majority of Croats had for decades favored some form of collaboration with the Serbs and Slovenes.

The fact that the Ustachi have taken possession of Croatia has sobered the most enthusiastic autonomists.

Since Dr. Pavelitch has seized control, there hardly passes a day without shots being fired in the streets of Zagreb and other Croatian cities. Riots have become part of the daily life. Townsfolk and peasants fight against the raids and extortions of Dr. Pavelitch and his clique.

In the first weeks of his rule, Dr. Pavelitch is said to have given members of his organization orders to liquidate all sympathizers of the former regime, especially those leaders of the peasants and clergy who had rendered the Belgrade government good services.

Swiss dispatches have just reported an order from the Croatian Minister of Justice restricting the rights of Roman Catholics, compelling them to surrender all records of vital statistics.

Last August investigations disclosed that in one single week seven Roman Catholic priests and about 130 officials of the former Peasant Party disappeared in Zagreb alone.

Most businessmen in Zagreb and other cities have to pay a special contribution, the so-called "tax for protection" to the Ustachi. If a shopowner refuses to pay, his store is destroyed or, more frequently, the owner disappears.

The police are under control of the Ustachi and are usually members of the organization.

The German and Italian Secret Police operate with the Ustachi, since they are the only group within Croatia that sympathizes with the Axis. It is hardly necessary to mention that the Jews who mostly lived in Zagreb have been driven from their homes and robbed of their stores, as well as of their personal properties. It is impossible to find out the number of Jews killed.

Besides the Jews, the Roman Catholic priests and the leaders of the peasants and the youth are the main victims of their sinister operations.

Open Resistance Urged

Next to the Italians, the Germans are the most hated people in that country. Leaflets, calling for open resistance against the Ustachi and the foreign oppressors are found all over Croatia. The population is constantly reminded that Italy has betrayed Croatia twice already. The older generation still remembers the fight that went on for decades against the Hungarian feudal aristocracy.

One of these illegal pamphlets ends with the words: "Croatians, the enemy stands within our border. Free the country of its German, Italian and Hungarian oppressors. Resist the murdering of the Ustachi. Long live the liberty!"

Croatia for a long time had been tied to Hungary. The Hungarian king Koloman forced Croatia as far back as 1102 to join a union which only the last World War ended. The Hungarian feudal masters drove the Croatian peasants from their farms, made them slave for them, but otherwise neglected the country, keeping the population at the lowest possible standard of living. The nationalistic leaders of Croatia, therefore, sought freedom for their country from the Hungarian yoke and coalition with all Southern Slavs.

In May 1915 a Yugoslav committee was set up in London under the leadership of an escaped Croat, Dr. Anton Trumbitch who, together with the Serbian Pachitch Government, worked at a separation of Croatia from the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy.

The collapse of the old monarchy put an end to these plans which had been encouraged by Archduke Franz Ferdinand—and which indeed had led to his assassination.

The deputies of the Austrian-Hungarian Southern Slavs, that is the representatives of the Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs, constituted a National Council on Oct. 6, 1918, in Zagreb in which their adherence to Austria-Hungary was declared as dissolved.

Divergent Cultures

On Nov. 24 they proclaimed the alliance with the Kingdom of Serbia.

On Dec. 1, 1918, the new State of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was solemnly inaugurated. Dr. Trumbitch, who had also signed the "Korfu Declaration" on July 29, 1917, in which the new coalition had been worked out and consolidated in a treaty, was now appointed the first Foreign Minister of the new State.

Although there often occurred disagreements between Serbs and Croats, the majority of the Croats favored a collaboration with the Serbs. They had never been amalgamated before. The two nations had developed into divergent directions. The Serbs moved towards the Eastern Byzantine culture and the Croats towards Western Roman Catholic civilization.

For a long time Serbia had been under Turkish control while Croatia had stemmed the tide of the Turkish onslaught. A small group of Croats, however, has always opposed any collaboration between Croatia and Serbia. They have sought coalition with another implacable group, the Macedonians.

Based upon the terror organization Ustachi, the leaders of the intransigent nationalistic Croats, Dr. Ante Pavelitch and Gustav Pertchetch joined the notorious Bulgarian-Macedonian terror organization, the "Imro" in April, 1929, in Sofia.

However, the Bulgarian Government took drastic measures against any organized terror acts and had Dr. Pavelitch expelled. Later Dr. Pavelitch found refuge in Turin, from where for a number of years he plotted many terrorist acts in France, Austria, Germany, and above all Yugoslavia.

Thanks to Hitler and Mussolini, Dr. Pavelitch's dream of an independent Croatia has come true—if independence it can be called. The Croat peasants toil for Germany, their industries have been taken over by Germany and Italy, and all important coastal naval bases have had to be ceded to Italy, since Croatia is denied a navy.

Within the border of Croatia, terror is raging, the terrorism of the Ustachi sweeps over the country. Croatia is, in fact, a German-Italian province, where, similar to the situation in Slovakia, a gang of Quislings poses as a government, backed up by the bayonets of the oppressors.

Serbs Regaining Area From Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 8

A spokesman for the Yugoslav Government-in-exile said today that insurgent Serb fighting forces now hold all of northwestern Serbia in addition to certain areas in Bosnia, Hercegovina and Montenegro.

These insurgents in former Yugoslavia are engaging in daily battles with German occupying forces, the spokesman asserted, and the German air force is bombing villages in the "insurgent zone."

More Democracy for Borneo

Wide World

Centenary of Rule by White Rajahs

Celebration of the anniversary of 100 years of government by White Rajahs in Sarawak, Borneo, recently was highlighted by the proclamation of a constitution designed to provide for more democracy. The upper picture shows a group of Sarawak natives who gathered to witness the ceremonies. The Sarawak people stem from Malay, Polynesian and Indonesian stock. The lower picture shows the reigning rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, with Ranee Sylvia, presiding at ceremonies at Kuching, the Capital.

British See Social Gains In Food Distribution Order

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—Food Minister Lord Woolton's new order ensuring fair distribution of unrationed canned foods throughout Britain is being widely and warmly welcomed not only as a measure of reinforcing everybody's larder but also as sign of further progress toward Britain's declared war aim of greater social and economic justice.

Lord Woolton's scheme, which requires coupons to be surrendered for each can of food bought, is aimed to end the practice of those with money and time to spare in buying up tins at the expense of those who are both poorer and busier. The public does not have to register with shops for canned foods as in the case of other rationed foods so the system of free shopping has been maintained which it is hoped will help to check the take-it-or-leave-it attitude which is now prevalent in some shops.

The new measure comes appropriately just when strong criticism is being directed against the Government for lacking initiative on the social progress front as well as on the military front.

For it wasn't only anxiety over the military situation which has provoked the present dissatisfaction with the Government. There is also in some quarters what the authoritative weekly, the Economist, describes as a feeling that the present Administration is after all defending the old way of life. The charge is heard that too many of the men who brought Britain to the parlous state of 1939 still hold important offices. But as the Economist points out, the British people reject a defensive on the social front with a firmness second only to their rejection of the idea of a truce with Hitler. Hence the present political outbursts in Parliament and the press and among people calling for Cabinet changes.

More Time for Reflection

Britain's wartime resolve has been aptly voiced by Prime Minister Churchill as the "forward march of the common people of all lands towards their just and true inheritance." Now with Britain less actively engaged in the conflict people here have more time to consider social progress questions.

There is a considerable section of opinion which considers that either Prime Minister Churchill is too engrossed in winning the war to give the new order sufficient attention or else that he is more wedded to conservatism than they hoped he was when he accepted the leadership of the Conservative Party—action which was thought by many at the time to be a gesture in the interests of national unity.

Those who are pushing for social changes suggest that if the Prime Minister is too preoccupied, he should appoint a Cabinet Minister with fullest powers to direct an offensive on the social and economic front.

The extensive machinery already is set up for reconstruction and the determination that it shall be effectively used is unquestioned. But it is argued by proponents for social change that what is lacking is the appointment of a Minister free both from departmental duties and political entanglements and with powers second only to the Premier to co-ordinate an offensive on the social and economic front.

Churchill Retains Confidence

There is no questioning that Prime Minister Churchill retains the confidence of the nation as its war leader. The latest public opinion poll, as quoted in a News-Chronicle editorial, shows 84 per cent of the people questioned voted approval of his Premiership. This represents, as the News-Chronicle points out, a drop of only 5 per cent of support in 12 months of war during which the enemy has won most of the tangible victories. One of the reasons for Mr. Churchill's continued popularity is apparently that he has a robustness and disinterestedness which inspires greater confidence in the Nation than the apparent brittleness of many progressives. They don't give the impression of being in the fight. They might even hesitate in action, thinking of their own special progressive interests. Prime Minister Churchill on the other hand, Conservative though he may be, is implicitly trusted as not fighting the war for one class.

There is, however, a growing wish that he would find himself a chief for non-military affairs who would inspire confidence both in Britain and elsewhere. Meanwhile, the canned food order, small matter though it may seem, is welcomed as a sign that a minor war at least is being waged on the vested interests and privilege.

Bogus Ration Cards Dropped on Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Royal Air Force has been dropping millions of bogus ration cards over Germany. The purpose is to disorganize the German rationing system.

To counter this move, the Nazis have begun to watermark their ration cards—a step also necessary to prevent forgery which has been growing as the need for rationed material increases.

'V' Symphony Chosen For Sevitzky's Tour

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8 (AP)—The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra began yesterday its heaviest musical season, with a program built around Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, used in the "V for Victory" campaign.

Fifty-seven concerts, 31 of them outside Indianapolis, were assigned to the 85-piece organization for its eleventh season, the fifth under Fabien Sevitzky, Russian-born conductor.

The Orchestra has booked concerts in 18 cities in which it never has played before. Appearances outside Indianapolis will include:

Feb. 23, Jamestown, N. Y.; Feb. 24, Ithaca, N. Y.; Feb. 25, Elmira, N. Y.; Feb. 26, Syracuse, N. Y.; Feb. 27, Utica, N. Y.; March 1, New Bedford, Mass.; March 2, Manchester, N. H.; March 3, Oneonta, N. Y.; March 4, Corning, N. Y.; March 5, Buffalo, N. Y.

Norwegian Youths Cross Sea to Britain In Assorted Boats

MONTREAL, Nov. 8 (CP)—Young Norwegian men and women arrive in Great Britain every day by crossing the North Sea in all kinds of crafts, according to a group of Norwegian youths who passed through Montreal today en route to Toronto.

They said that despite the Nazi death penalty for leaving Norway without permission, Norwegians continue to leave the country at a rate which reached 150 a night during the autumn.

The Norwegian youths were en route to the Norwegian Air Training Center at Toronto.

London Forecasts Hitler Conference

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The entire London morning press carried detailed accounts today of what they put forward as Adolf Hitler's plan to call a continental conference "before the end of the year, possibly before the end of the month," to announce establishment of his "new order" in Europe.

The meeting, it was said, will be held in Vienna and Hitler will attempt to blame continuance of the war on British aggressiveness and the United States' "warmindedness."

According to the newspapers, invitations will be issued to Governments associated with Germany, those of occupied nations and the remaining neutrals of Central and Southwestern Europe.

Trade Unions Held Essential To Industrial Democracy

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (CP)—Trade unionism "is the essence of industrial democracy and must be woven ever more firmly into the fabric of industrial relations," according to Federal Labor Minister Norman McLarty. Speaking before the House of Commons Nov. 6, Mr. McLarty went on:

"On the other hand, it is necessary to warn some unions that the fact that the Government has declared the principle of freedom to organize, does not mean that the Government will conduct organizing campaigns for them or approves of any inclination to exploit the necessities of the war situation to 'high-pressure' workers into unions which without such high pressure methods they would not be willing to join."

Labor Program

"I believe," said Mr. McLarty, "it is fair to state that the Department of Labor has in every way sought:

"1. To protect every worker by establishing fair wage standards and to prevent industrial strife;

"2. To protect the lower paid workers against attempts of unscrupulous employers to deny them the minimum compensation to which they are entitled;

"3. To adjust all labor disputes as rapidly as possible;

"4. To give workers in war plants throughout the country an opportunity to register their views, for or against a strike, after the findings of a conciliation board have been submitted."

The Minister said the recently-adopted policy of stabilizing wages and extending the scope of the cost-of-living bonus principle depended for its success upon its acceptance and application by both labor and industry.

Sure of Co-operation

"That it will receive such acceptance and be fairly and impartially applied, I have no doubt," he said.

The Minister said he agreed with suggestions that labor should be a partner with industry but a partnership was a matter of mutual agreement. To be successful it must be the result of a desire of both parties each to co-operate with the other. Coercion was not the proper method of establishing it, he declared.

"I mention this because somewhat recently I have been criticized for not stopping strikes in industry by what are termed drastic measures," said McLarty. "For example, in the slowdown strike in Cape Breton there were requests made that we 'throw in the troops' and that we 'intern the men.' On the other hand there was demands that we take over the mines. We did neither.

"I am convinced today that to have taken either course would have been unfortunate.

"I say that with somewhat more confidence by reason of the fact that the coal mines in Nova Scotia today are producing more coal than ever in the history of that Province."

The Government's labor policy had been to some extent vindicated, he said. There was evidence to this effect in the fact that today there was not a single strike in war industry. Credit was due to "those labor leaders in Canada who by sincere efforts to promote industrial peace at this time have made that result possible."

Compares Strike Figures

He presented figures that in the first six months of the present year the man days lost due to strikes or lockouts for each 1,000 wage earners were: in Great Britain, 41; in Canada, 54; in the United States, 381.

He reviewed the various Orders-in-Council passed recently dealing with labor.

Labor had been asked to surrender some of its rights, he said, but Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King had given assurance those rights would be re-established in a generous manner after the war was won.

"The policy of the Government and the Labor Department in all that relates to production will continue to be that of doing everything possible to maintain harmonious relations between employees and employers," Mr. McLarty said.

Defense Objectives Failing, Legion Says

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8 (AP)—Saying "our national sacrifice and effort are being wasted," the National Executive Committee of the American Legion yesterday urged "immediate creation of a national defense agency similar to the War Industries Board of World War 1 to be given full authority and responsibility for attaining our national defense objectives."

The committee adopted a report of the organization's National Defense Committee, which said in part:

". . . Our defense objectives are failing of attainment because:

"Confusion and delay result from the failure of the President and Congress to delegate authority and responsibility for defense production to a single agency.

"Labor racketeers and profiteers who place personal advantage above the welfare of the Nation are crippling industry through strikes and lockouts.

"Loyal workers are intimidated, beaten and prevented from working by goon squads who crush opposition by force.

"The American people are not aroused to the danger of war being forced upon us and finding us unprepared."

The report further suggested that all strikes in defense industry be outlawed and that fomenting labor trouble be made a criminal offense. It suggested that prices, wages, and rents be stabilized immediately.

Canada Studies Power Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Methods of power conservation for next year in Canada are now being studied, according to Dr. T. H. Hogg, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, who in a recent address warned that some curtailment is almost inevitable this winter.

Domestic consumers were urged to avoid waste and extravagant use of electricity during winter months, and to be guided by instructions which will be issued by the H. E. P. C. and local bodies.

Daylight saving last winter provided a saving of 80,000 horsepower, he said, and will result in a similar or slightly greater saving this winter. To check increase in municipal loads, sale of new water heaters was prohibited.

Other means of restricting the upswing of loads he suggested were: reduction of hours of street lighting, eliminating display signs, cutting down store window lighting, prohibition of sale of air-heaters, and use during short peak load periods of auxiliary gasoline, diesel or steam plants. He explained that the Commission does not expect to have to impose many of these restrictions this winter, but he did emphasize that waste must be avoided.

Dr. Hogg stressed the part Canada is playing in the war effort and outlined how the H. E. P. C. is securing new sources of power to meet ever-increasing demands. Arrangements have been made to purchase an additional 82,000 horsepower from Maclaren Quebec Power Company, 57,500 h.p. of which is for the duration of the war. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of a block of power from the Gatineau Power Company on a short-term basis. An additional water diversion at Niagara Falls has provided other supplies and coupled with Quebec supplies, 172,500 h.p. has been added to the Niagara system capacity since the war started.

Hydro officials here have been awaiting final decision in the St. Lawrence development under which Ontario is to get one million horsepower, it is understood. Should these negotiations be suspended, Premier Mitchel Hepburn said recently that Ontario Hydro will proceed with further developments on the Ottawa River under negotiations with Quebec.

Maritime Board Requisitions Ships

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Maritime Commission officials said last night the Commission had requested from operators of intercoastal vessels the "use" of about seven vessels for defense purposes.

It was explained that such a request contemplated only the diversion of ships from normal runs to meet defense needs and did not necessarily mean that the Commission was acquiring the ships outright for the Government.

In San Francisco shipping officials said nine vessels had been requisitioned, and added that they undoubtedly would be used in trans-Pacific service.

Winant Honored by Edinburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain received a triple honor when he visited this City recently—the Freedom of the City, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University and honorary membership of the Merchants' Roll. He visited, among other City landmarks, the Scottish American Memorial in Princes Street Gardens, where he saw the wor kof Tait MacKenzie.

Referring to the Memorial, Mr. Winant said that the statue had a strange likeness to Sergeant York, whom General Pershing commended as the bravest soldier in the American Expeditionary Force. "York," said Mr. Winant, "still lives a simple citizen of the Tennessee Mountains, unspoiled and unafraid." A fine quotation was then given from York's speech at the grave of the unknown soldier at last year's Memorial day. "Liberty and freedom and democracy are so very precious that you do not fight to win them once—then stop. Liberty and freedom and democracy are prizes awarded only to those people who fight to win them, and then keep fighting eternally to hold them.

"By our victory in the last war, we won a lease on liberty, not a deed to it. Now after 23 years Adolf Hitler tells me that lease is expiring, and after the manner of all leases, I have the privilege of fighting to renew it, or letting it go by default.

"I choose to renew it, and I have no doubt that the American people choose likewise."

"That," Mr. Winant said, "is a language you can understand. It has to do with the primary things you Scots learned long ago on your heather covered hills."

The University ceremony took place in the upper library of the Old College. Mr. Winant spoke briefly on education and the need of an educated democracy. He specially commended the action of Edinburgh University in opening its doors to Polish students. "At this time," he said, "when Great Britain is fighting for her life, to have visioned the future and recognized the universality and the essential continuity of schools of learning for others in your own time of need, is a story which I hope will carry round the world."

Duce Issues War Book

ROME, Nov. 8 (AP) — Premier Mussolini is publishing a book, "I Speak with Bruno," in memory of his son, killed in a plane crash Aug. 7, it was announced yesterday in Il Duce's paper, Il Popolo D'Italia.

Proceeds from the sale will go to orphans of war fliers.

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Radio Call to Freedom: Europe's Wave of Hope

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

Tonight and every night in conquered Europe, behind heavy curtains in dark houses people listen breathlessly to the voice of deliverance that comes through the ether from Great Britain and America. The influence and audience of these radio programs has grown steadily until today they play a decisive role in shaping and co-ordinating the underground anti-Nazi movements.

Recognizing the tremendous power of the intangible voice the German conquerors have striken frantically to seal the ears of the captive peoples. Houses are searched, radio sets confiscated, heavy penalties imposed on those caught listening to the forbidden radiocasts. When Reinhard Heydrich—who by his works has literally earned the title of chief Nazi trouble-shooter in the conquered countries—descended on Prague last month, scores of citizens were executed by the firing squads merely for listening to foreign radiocasts.

Axis Efforts Futile

The latest tribute to the world-wide range of these radiocasts comes from the Vichy Government, which has just extended the previous home ban on listening to British and other "anti-national" programs to the whole of the far-flung French colonial empire.

But neither terror nor attempts at "jamming" the programs have succeeded in discouraging the listeners or drowning out the voice.

"Please accept our sincere thanks for your radiocasts," a Prague woman wrote the director of the Czech language programs over station WRUL in Boston. "My husband does not like letter writing. Instead he fiddles with his radio set far into the night. That is how he managed to locate you.

"The Germans have little opportunity to take us unawares. We knew, for instance, beforehand of the raids and wholesale killings that were being prepared for the Munich anniversary, when they expected large demonstrations. But thanks to your information, nothing happened.

"Your program is listened to by many. My husband knows eight others who have located you on the air. To invite other people to our house for collective listening would create suspicion and be too risky, but we spread your news through chain letters. This is mainly done in and around Prague, but it also gets to the provinces, through workmen who go home for week ends. . . .

When Mr. X Cried

"Your anniversary broadcast was splendid. All were deeply moved. Some wept—even the men. Mr. X himself admitted he cried but with clenched fists, and he commented, 'All the inventions of German propaganda about alleged atrocities committed by our people in March, 1939, will seem mild indeed when the hour strikes.' Judge for yourself what awful vengeance our men are storing up for the Nazis."

To reduce danger of detection, the people have everywhere adopted the practice of arranging schedules, whereby individual members of a group take turns listening in. The facts and news thus gathered are either typed in duplicate or mimeographed and passed along by word of mouth. This constitutes the "whisper propaganda" which gives Gestapo agents all over conquered Europe sleepless nights.

As added precaution for their listeners, the short-wave stations, both American and the British Broadcasting Corporation, try to time the programs to coincide with those of the Berlin Radio in the given language. Thus, if Gestapo agents during one of their frequent surprise searches find heated tubes in a radio set, the listeners have an airtight alibi.

Codes for Secrets

For the conveying of secret messages phrase codes have been devised whereby the text of the message can be so completely buried in the text of an ordinary radiocast that no persons but those possessing the key can detect it.

Thus, for example, upon a request received in sympathetic ink by airmail members of the underground movement in a central European country were warned by short wave that Gestapo agents' provocateurs were publishing a supposedly illegal anti-Nazi periodical as a decoy. The possible victims were thus tipped off without letting the Germans know that their trick had been discovered.

Besides the letters smuggled out from time to time and messages brought by occasional travelers from Central Europe, reactions of the Nazi-controlled press provide an effective measure of the influence of the British and American radiocasts. While these are invariably written in a strongly pro-Nazi tone and denounce the foreign radiocasts and those who listen to them in vehement terms, the practiced eye can sometimes detect a deliberate intent beneath this Nazi camouflage to encourage listening by lavishly describing—albeit in derogatory terms—the nature of these foreign radiocasts.

Interest in radiocasts over American and British stations is not confined to the programs in the vernacular of the particular countries. The stations have received many requests for the schedules and frequencies of newscasts and commentaries in English, French, and German. This applies particularly to The Christian Science Monitor Tower radiocasts, which command a wide and regular English-speaking audience all over Europe.

In addition to direct shortwave reception, there have been some instances of secret local stations re-radiocasting shortwave programs, particularly those of WRUL, on high frequency wavelengths that can be picked up by listeners with ordinary sets.

Even though they, too, are under the Nazi heel, the peoples of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway are in much closer contact with the democracies and with their exiled governments than the peoples of eastern and southern European countries. Fearless sailors and fishermen who know every inch of the coastline make regular trips across the Channel and the North Sea.

Letters, messages and even newspapers are carried back and forth continually, under the very noses of the Germans.

No such communications exist for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece, where the gradual elimination of all neutrals has greatly reduced the possibility of smuggling letters out, while the stringent censorship makes it increasingly hard to send any information through the regular mails.

For the people of these lands the radio has become the one source of hope and light. The spark that may one day kindle a conflagration.

United States' New Giant—And a Dwarf

Wide World

It's Called "Mars," Appropriately Enough

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Navy's new giant 135,000-pound patrol bomber will be named "Mars," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today.

The mammoth flying boat, capable of flying to Europe with a bomb load, leaving the load, and returning without refueling, launched today at the plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Middle River, Md., will not, however, make its maiden flight until later.

All-Out Reach for Oil Fields Sequel to Nazi Lull in North?

By Kirke L. Simpson

Joseph Stalin's cry to his people that Hitler's blitzkrieg has failed finds echo in London, where military men point to the situation around Leningrad and Moscow. It remains to be seen, however, whether the lull in the north is not merely a prelude to a final all-out German effort to smash a road to oil sources in the Caucasus. That is the real reason for Hitler's attack on Russia.

Even Berlin now intimates that the Nazis have already dug in for the winter around Leningrad and will soon do so about Moscow. Actually, the struggle on the Moscow front for the past two weeks has seemed to consist of tactical rather than strategic operations. Apparently the aim has been to improve positions in local areas for a winter siege.

That does not apply equally, however, to the indicated slowing up of the Nazi drives in the Crimea, about the Rostov corner, or north of Rostov between the Donets and the Don Rivers. Whatever lull there may be on those fronts must prove merely temporary by every indication.

British military observers familiar with the Crimean terrain now express a guarded hope that a siege of Sevastopol may hold up indefinitely a German advance via the Crimea upon the Caucasus. The natural strength of the Russian Naval base port on the southwestern promontory of the Crimea is very great, they say.

The Germans have countered with a boast that they have effected a wide break-through to the Black Sea coast of the Crimea, over massive mountain barriers. The only word as to the locale of the break-through is that it was between Feodosiya and Yalta. Presumably the Germans have forced a passage of mountain passes southeast of Simferopol to gain a footing on the coast east of the western panhandle on which Sevastopol stands.

No further advance along the narrow eastern panhandle, the Kerch Promontory, was claimed, although at Feodosiya the Germans are only some 60 miles from the port of Kerch on the strait of the same name separating the Crimea from the Caucasus. It is in that direction that the threat to Russian defense lines along the Lower Don, hinging at Rostov, is greatest. Presumably Nazi efforts to clear the Kerch Promontory and convert it into a bridge-head position for a flanking invasion of the Caucasus are awaiting mopping-up operations elsewhere in the Crimea.

There is another sector, north and east of Rostov in the lower reaches of the Don-Donets Basin, however, where greater Nazi elbow room than has yet been secured is essential to any mass invasion of the Caucasus. There are some indications of one or more drives to widen German positions in that area preparatory to a swing southward across the Don.

Berlin says Italians have taken an unspecified large city east of the Donets. That could apply to several points on the east bank of the Donets below Kharkov. It might, for example, mean Kamensk, some distance up the Donets from its confluence with the Don.

Once the Crimean situation was mopped up, a full scale invasion thrust at the Caucasus probably would require heavy fighting above the Don as the next German move. The Nazis would need to dominate the whole bend of the Don, even to sweep Russian forces south of the river behind the Volga in the east.

Berlin commentators now admit what has been obvious all along, that Russian oil wells in the Caucasus are Hitler's prime objective in his anti-Communism "crusade." However, if the wear and tear of battle and of maintaining 1,500 miles of communication lines to support his armies elsewhere in Russia has already served to rob him of complete victory before Moscow, he is facing a more awesome communications task in planning invasion of the Caucasus. His communication lines there would be double the length of those sustaining the Moscow front unless he clears the Black Sea of Russian naval units and masters British-Russian air power in order to gain a sea route.

Beaverbrook Defends British Aid to Russia

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 8 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's Minister of Supply, replied directly today to criticism of the amount of aid Britain is giving to Russia, telling factory workers here that with their support the quotas of supplies to Russia would be met every month as he said they had been in October.

"The story is going around," he said, "that the Government is not doing everything expected of it. If there is any failure in November it will be my own failure, and, please God, with your support, I will not fail. I will see that they go forward in November and monthly thereafter."

Lord Beaverbrook disclosed that the British output of tanks and guns larger than 20 millimeters in October was four times as great as in October of 1940.

Addressing delegates of Trades Councils from seven counties, Lord Beaverbrook land himself and the Government's policy open to questions after completing his prepared speech.

It was the first time since the war started that a Cabinet Minister had submitted his record to such a jury. Lord Beaverbrook has been among the individuals criticized by name for the Government's alleged slowness in providing effective aid for Russia. Others include Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, War Secretary, Lt. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer,, and Viscount Halifax, a War Cabinet member and Ambassador to Washington.

Lord Beaverbrook, who recently returned from Moscow, began his speech with a tribute to the resolution of the Russian armies and said that "the battle will be long and in the end the just will be victorious."

Nazi List Gains

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Nov. 8

A bulletin from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters asserted that German armies in the Crimea had crashed through a six-mile-deep Russian defense zone guarding the narrow Kerch Peninsula and were continuing to advance on the port of Kerch itself, vital bridgehead to the Caucasus.

As pictured by the High Command, the Germans were striking with peak fury at the Crimea's last-ditch defenses, attacking Soviet forces in the Yaila Mountains, hammering the outer ramparts of the great Sevastopol naval base, and blasting Russian transports assembled off the Crimean coast for use as a possible "escape fleet" for Red Army troops.

The High Command said Nazi and Rumanian forces had annihilated an entire Soviet cavalry division on the southern slope of the Yaila mountains, west of Kerch.

The daily German war bulletin was silent on operations around Rostov-on-Don, Moscow, and Leningrad, and other reports indicated that a winter stalemate was settling over the 1,200-mile front.

At the northern gateway to the Caucasus, sleet, icy winds and floods were reported to have compelled the Germans to dig in around Rostov, and it seemed likely that the Germans now were planning to spring their main onslaught into the Caucasus from the Crimea, rather than attempt to capture Rostov and then turn south.

On this thesis,the Nazi troops digging in at Rostov would remain there as an anchor, guarding against a flank attack on Axis armies streaming through the Crimea to the Caucasus.

Northwestward at beleaguered Leningrad heavy land and air fighting continued. Today's Moscow communiqué said that within the last six days one Russian air unit on this front had destroyed ten German tanks and 165 trucks with ammunition and German infantry, while another dispersed large German truck columns and destroyed 20 trucks and two tank cars.

Defense Sacrifices Seen as Honor Badge

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross predicted last night that soon "we shall be wearing our old clothes as a badge of honor and denying ourselves many a creature comfort cheerfully that our men may have guns and planes, battleships and tanks."

Addressing a Stephens College Forum on the "American Woman and Her Responsibilities," the former Wyoming Governor, who now is director of the Mint, urged women through conversation and their positions as teachers to stimulate allegiance to the fundamentals of democracy.

"When once we get all those people over the country who have taken their liberty as a matter of course thinking in concert along these lines," she said, "it will mean the crystallization of a public opinion that positively will not tolerate, in a crisis like this, the blocking of industrial production for defense for days and weeks at a time while labor leaders quarrel with one another over their conflicting aims, and with business management over division of profits."

Mrs. Ross advocated "a crusade to bring about the teaching of the Bill of Rights in the public schools, just as the multiplication table is taught there, and the Lord's Prayer in homes and Sunday schools."

Place for War Objectors Arranged in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand —New Zealand's solution of the war service problem which seeks to play no favorites in the drafted field and also to respect the conscience of the individual, as announced here by Finance Minister Walter Nash, appears an ingenious plan.

Under the new system, one-man tribunals, named by the Government, will direct the effort to see that conscientious objectors give community service during the war period, and that they do so at no improvement of their lot. One of the aims of the tribunals will be to see that the financial position of the objectors is no better than if they were serving in the fighting forces.

These special tribunals will examine men at secret hearings so that all necessary information about a man's status and financial position may be disclosed. They will then see that he is placed in "appropriate" employment, which is interpreted as meaning that if the man have special skills which can be devoted to civilian war work they will have to accept posts found for them.

While they are in this employment they will be allowed soldiers' pay, plus any cost-of-living allowances which might be made to a soldier on home defense station, and any money they earn above this figure will be paid by their employers to the credit of the social security fund, financing the Nation-wide system of benefits which has been operating for the past two years.

The choice of the social security fund to receive the men's earnings is one ingenious side of the new system, for it means that the war burden of the stay-at-homes, who must give in money as the younger men give in service, will not be lightened by reason of the contributions of the objectors, and it also means that the Government will be able to use the additional money received for community service.

Should an objector revolt against these conditions he will be brought before a civil court and may be sentenced to detention in a special camp for the period of the war as a military defaulter. There the men will be under firm discipline, and will engage in "useful work suited to their capabilities."

Once inside these camps the men will emerge for only three reasons. They will be released if they change their minds and decide to accept service with combatant units, or if they are ordered released by man-power tribunals to carry out special work, or if they are reckoned unfit.

As Finance Minister Nash said, it was unsatisfactory for the Army to have objectors in its ranks, and equally unsatisfactory for the community to place them in ordinary jails.

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Our circular, "Parcel Post Boxes to Britain," giving more details about shipments to Britain, will be mailed on request.

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CHAUFFEURS' LIVERY THIRD FLOOR THE STORE FOR MEN

Civil Administration in Syria Being Yielded by Free French

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—In accordance with the Sept. 16 proclamation of independence to which the Gen. Charles de Gaulle Free French and Sheikh Taj-ed-Din el Hassam Syrian Governments agreed after the Free French and British had gained control of the Levantine State from the Vichy forces, civil administration is being transferred from French to Syrian hands, according to Raoul Aglion, Free French representative in the United States and formerly Near East expert at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Because of the up-stage role strategically important Syria may have to play in the anti-Nazi war, full implementation of the proclamation of independence will not be had until after present hostilities are over, Mr. Aglion said in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor at offices of the Free French delegation, 626 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Aglion quoted General de Gaulle as saying, however, that, due to the considerable moral and military assistance given by the people of Moslem faith to the Free French and Allied cause, the proclamation of independence will be enforced as much as possible before the end of this war.

Lebanon Different

Lebanon, because of its large Christian population, most of them descendants of the Crusaders, presents an entirely separate problem, Mr. Aglion declared, recalling that the Lebanese and Americans of Lebanese descent had whole-heartedly supported the Free French movement since its inception. He said Lebanon had not agitated for independence in the same way as had Syria.

Mr. Aglion indicated that General de Gaulle had given a post-war promise that Free France "would not force Lebanon and Syria into a federation," but would leave the former state free to choose between independence and political or economic union with Syria.

As a result of the Syrian independence proclamation, which the British have fully supported, civil administrators and court officials from France are being largely replaced by Syrians, Mr. Aglion said. Under the terms of the agreement, "Syrians will be completely independent in all activities, but will act on foreign policy only after consultation with the French Government, he continued. When the conflict ends, he added, Syria may have an Ambassador to France, and France an envoy of equal rank to that country, while the Syrians may maintain only Ministers in other nations' capitals.

Changeable Relationship

Mr. Aglion emphasized, however, that a postwar peace conference, League of Nations or other world-wide organization that might then be set up could change the entire relationship of colonies or alter mandates.

Gen. Georges Catroux, Near East commander in chief of the Free French forces, is in charge of the negotiations between Syrian nationals and the Free French during the transition period from dependency to nationhood. Syria is now held by French and British troops, but the latter are being gradually withdrawn, Mr. Aglion said.

Mandated to France by the League of Nations in 1922, Syria has been a difficult problem for French administration ever since. Unsubdued tribes in the interior have made the holding of the country a continuous struggle, and there has been strong resistance to French rule on the part of other factions. The fact that Syrians are for the most part non-Christians has made the problem more acute.

The situation was further complicated when the British gave independence to some of their colonies in the Mediterranean area, including Iraq, in 1931 and to Egypt in 1937. This created a feeling of discontent in Syria on the part of those who wished independence from Paris.

Treaty Not Ratified

In December, 1936, France signed a treaty with representatives of the Syrian Government granting independence of Syria, with a provision requiring that it limit alliances to nations with whom France was Allied. After two years of bitter wrangling and because of the intriguing of some politicians with holdings in Syria, the treaty was not ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies. There followed many outbreaks in Syria, including riots in Damascus.

Mr. Aglion said the Free French were bound by the agreement promised the Syrians in 1936 and would not be influenced by the fact that the agreement was overthrown by "political intrigues."

Another consideration that gives emphasis to the difficulties the Free French face in their effort to liberate Syria, he said, was that the French Empire had been founded on an entirely different philosophy than the British Commonwealth of Nations system. The French have controlled their colonies more on the plan of the ancient Roman Empire, with central authority even for internal affairs, vested in Paris offices, he stressed.

Syria is the first example that under General de Gaulle the Free French are liberalizing their colonial policies, Mr. Aglion declared, adding that the trend is toward the British system of a community of nations.

Canadian 'Ceiling' For Executive Pay

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (AP)—A ceiling will be placed on all managerial and executive salaries in Canada under the Dominion's price and wages stabilization plan, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced in the House of Commons last night.

He also forecast establishment of import and export boards to prevent rises in prices outside Canada from upsetting the scheme through strict regulation of trade.

Aide Tells How A. R. P. Works

Wardens must be ready to stop and to run when the alert sounds for task of civilian defense.

From England's first line of civilian defense comes an informal and revealing account of an air raid warden's duties, written by an American who is voluntarily serving in that capacity. He is Bertrand Rockwell Clarke, A. S. M. E., F. R. S. A., erstwhile President of the Industrial Rayon Corporation of America. For the duration he is simply Bert Clarke, A. R. P. Warden, London, England. During the last war he served as a captain in ordnance, United States Army. The following are extracts from his letters home.

London
Thursday . . .

. . . Now for some details.

Fortunately, unless there is an alert during the night, I will be able to doss down after midnight except for one two-hour stretch between midnight and morning. Should there be an "alert," none of us will sleep and if an incident comes our way, then I shall have to direct all rescue and fire parties from my control room.

We take turns of being in charge and at other times, when on duty, I am either on call in my room near the telephone or on patrol. When on patrol during an "incident," our job is a very active one, you may imagine, and in the past I have had all sorts of experiences about which I shall tell you one day.

The A. R. P. warden on patrol is usually the first man on the spot after a bomb has fallen, or a bunch of incendiaries, and he is automatically in charge. His first job is to take a quick survey of the damage, send a messenger to the nearest police, turn in an "express" message to the nearest fire station, if a fire, report to Control Center if there are casualties and order out the requisite rescue parties, ambulances and so on. He then takes his stand at a strategic point to intercept the various services as they arrive and start off the first party on its duty.

On to Next Job

As soon as the warden turns over the job he considers the most important, to the proper authority, then he relinquishes that job to the leader of that particular squad and starts the next working party.

For example, the warden, being the first on the scene of action, will have surveyed the position from every angle and he knows which of the services he has sent for is the most important and therefore the first to start their work.

If a water main has burst and he encounters a flooding basement, with people trapped below, he naturally gets the water repair gang to work pretty fast and the rescue party set at their part of it.

If a fire has started, then that comes first and the water gang is to co-operate with the fire party.

If he notes that bombs have fallen without an explosion, then he takes account of the position as nearly as he can, directs the police to the spot, sends for reinforcements from the post and in co-operation with the police, starts evacuation of all the residents within the danger area.

Comparative Safety

During most of the time we are in as safe quarters as can be provided and the post is well shored up, braced with steel columns and strutted. All windows have been protected on the outside with thick brick and concrete screens, against a possible machine gun attack or bomb splinters.

Even in a concentrated attack on the city, such as you have read about, and despite the number of aircraft engaged, the damage is almost invariably caused by a single stick of bombs from each plane. They fly at great heights over the city, for the balloons and anti-aircraft fire keep them well up. If they happen to be flying in the same direction as a street, then the bombs will fall within an area of a block or so. If going across they get a different angle.

Also, one soon becomes accustomed to the noise and whine of a falling bomb and when out in the open can judge very well its distance away. So, when on patrol, our area is divided up and we always have a near-by point of refuge. Bursts of ack-ack (anti-aircraft) fire and searchlight beams also keep us informed of directions in which to look for trouble and as we do not anticipate an incident, the damage has been done before we reach the scene.

Value of Training

I am going to some length in describing the actual working conditions of the warden himself during an alert, not to point to the danger of it, but to show that in reality a good warden is in less danger by far than the people themselves who have neither had the training to cope with situations, nor the knowledge of how to protect themselves.

Another example of the training we have all had is based on the lectures we had to attend and the examinations we must pass before being made wardens. This training was not all from theory or books, either, for we have all been trained by proper firemen in the handling of incendiaries, the scaling of walls, the best method of taking a victim down a stairway or ladder, how to drop from an open window without injury, and so on.

Also, we have all had to go through the gas chambers with our masks on, while the place was alive with tear gas, and we have gone through rooms ablaze from end to end by crawling and finding the outlet by feel because of the dense smoke and so on.

It takes time and training to make a really good warden and one suitable to take charge of a situation in an emergency. I have now been in a number of them and we all came through with genuine credit to the post and with a far less casualty list than would have been the case with untrained men or thousands of willing hands that shook and did not know where to turn next. From being the butt of all jokes in the beginning, the warden is the man now turned to by the public in trouble.

So in America

This is a bit of a long preamble to what I want to say and the point I would like to call to your attention. As happened here, so it goes in America.

Until the real emergency arises, the hardest thing in the world is to get the people aroused to a real sense of danger and the need for anticipatory measures to deal with it, through an organized civilian defense corps.

For I assure you, if you should need such assurance, that no police force could hope to cope with a bomb attack. It would mean enrolling a force many times as large as needed for ordinary police work. The only way to deal with it is by creating a new force of both paid and volunteer workers who can be trained in time of peace and be ready to co-operate with the police when needed.

Police should have the power to make all arrests as now, keep order, patrol the streets and so on. But just as the wardens bow to the civil authority, so the police should also be willing to assist the warden when he is the one on the job.

Authority Obeyed

It works that way in England and there is little or no friction between us. We have no real authority over the public and always call in the police when they are needed. But the public are now so accustomed to the work of the warden that they obey our instructions when we are in uniform as readily as they do those of an officer. Also, they know that if they don't, the warden will simply call a superior police officer to do the job for him. So our authority is admirable. The same thing applies to fire parties.

With a few thousand fire bombs bursting over a large area no fire force could hope to save much property, once the flames get a start. But with fire watchers on the job on every roof during an attack, every incipient fire can be dealt with and the danger and loss minimized.

Fire bombs are easily dealt with if caught quickly by people trained to deal with them. Their danger lies in falling on unwatched roofs and getting a hold before help comes, or in penetrating some thin roof and getting a start inside before it is discovered.

I have personally put out many an incendiary and, in fact, have worked a stirrup pump with good effect between the floors of several houses in this street right here. But it could not have been done by an amateur without training in the use of such a pump. It all—but must stop now. Must run. Love to all as ever, Bertrand.

Wide World

Items in the British Scene

In the upper picture Mrs. Robert Bunnelle, wife of an American newspaper correspondent in England, is seen on the roof of an apartment house attired in regulation Air Raid Precaution outfit. With her is the house porter who is also chief of the fire watching corps. Middle: Mrs. Bunnelle climbs to the roof for practice. Lower: Mrs. Bunnelle stops at a near-by grocery for the day's provisions.

Real Liquor Control Or Prohibition Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8—Unless liquor control laws are rightly drawn and honestly enforced, especially in areas around Army camps and defense plants, public outcry may bring a return of national prohibition, in the view of Charles T. Leviness, Chairman of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners of Baltimore City.

In a talk before the semi-annual meeting of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, attended by enforcement officials from 25 States, Mr. Leviness warned that inspection staffs of the various State liquor control bureaus must be doubly vigilant in supervising taverns and shops near military and naval reservations and in defense towns, adding bluntly:

"If prohibition returns, the blame will be entirely ours, for there must be on the statute books good sound liquor laws intelligently and honestly administered with due regard for prevailing public opinion."

Declaring that conditions today "are strikingly similar to those which led to the adoption of national prohibition in 1917," Mr. Leviness appealed for co-operation of the beverage industry together with enlightened public opinion.

U. S. Told to Go 'All Out' to Defeat Axis

Continued from Page 1

nations opposed to the Axis powers are not yet sufficiently large to give reasonable assurance that the Axis powers will be defeated within the next several years."

At the same time, however, Mr. May promises that "an all-out production effort would assure victory within two or three years at the most."

Weeks of Confusion

That such an effort is at least "in the wind" is certain. It is far less certain that it will be attained before many more long weeks have been wasted in confusion, delay and apathy.

Although details of the OPM's budding "let's-get-the-job-done" program are being worked out, enough is known to indicate that it calls for a flood of material beyond anything Germany can hope to match. It also calls for major sacrifices on the part of American businessmen, consumers, and taxpayers. If current reports are correct, it means boosting the present $66,000,000,000 defense program to $100,000,000,000.

Behind the decision to expand the program lies the belated recognition that:

1. Original estimates have been outmoded by the needs of the Soviet Union.
2. Britain has nearly reached its productive limit.
3. Production can be accelerated only by a drastic effort.

Disbursements Increase

Before any program can be effective, however, it will be necessary to finish contracting for the monies so far appropriated. On Oct. 1 of this year $51,860,000,000 of the $60,077,000,000 defense program were judged to be contractable. Of this amount only $37,464,00,000 or approximately 72 per cent had been contracted for.

Disbursements, or the amount of money actually paid out for defense goods or services rendered, are far less although they are increasing with each passing month. Between July 1 and Oct. 27 defense disbursements came to $4,717,971,060 as compared with $857,253,478 during the same period in 1940.

Thus, during the first four months of the current fiscal year defense payments averaged more than $1,200,000,000 a month. For the first 27 days of October, however, the figure had risen to $1,314,000,000. If the October rate were maintained for 12 months it would mean an annual disbursement of more than $17,500,000,000, but it is probable that this country will spend closer to $20,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year on defense.

War expenditures of the entire British Empire during its current fiscal year have been estimated at approximately $17,000,000,000, indicating that within the next half year American expenditures probably will exceed those of the Empire. Defense officials point out, however, that a billion dollars goes further in Britain than it does in the United States and that a good portion of American disbursements still are going for plant expansion, whereas British payments are going almost wholly for actual war materials.

German Output Unknown

American officials admit they are almost completely in the dark as to the volume and cost of German military production within both Germany proper and the occupied and dominated territories. On the basis of what was known of Europe's prewar industrial capacity and a few reports that have slipped out of Germany, there are some estimates—none of them guaranteed—as to the production available to Germany.

The National income of Germany itself (including the Sudetenland and Austria) has been placed at 100,000,000,000 marks for the current year. Of this, Germany is believed to be devoting 62,000,000,000, or approximately 62 per cent of the national income, to war production.

Taking the mark at its customary exchange value of 40 cents gives Germany an annual war production of $24,800,000,000, or more than $2,000,000,000 a month. There are at least three reasons, however, why German military production is judged to be considerably above this figure.

In the first place, the Germans, like the British, get considerably more for their money in the way of arms than do Americans. Secondly, a portion of German war production comes from the virtual "slave" labor of war prisoners and of men and women transported from the occupied territories. Finally, the German armed forces are receiving large supplies of militry goods from the factories of such occupied countries as France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and from such satellite countries as Hungary, Italy, Rumania and, unwillingly, Sweden.

German conquests have strengthened that country's ability to wage war and to resist the Allied blockade. Louis Domeratzky, German expert in the Department of Commerce, wrote in the April issue of foreign affairs that the conquest of Austria, Upper Silesia, Czechoslovakia, Luxemburg, France, and Belgium gave Germany from 44,000,000 to 46,000,000 additional tons of steel capacity a year. This is approximately one half the current steel capacity of the United States.

Conquests Hid Axis

Other important results of German conquests have been a notably expanded aluminum capacity, great additions of high-grade coal, iron, zinc, and bauxite and the acquisition of an immense number of machine tools—many of which have been transferred to the Reich.

On the basis of these facts, it has been estimated that German military production is in the neighborhood of $3,000,000,000 month. This is far beyond anything the British Empire can hope to attain within the foreseeable future and it will be at least a year, according to estimates here, before the United States can reach this figure.

Against the 60 per cent of its national income which Germany devotes to war and the 50 per cent now devoted by the British, the United States is devoting approximately 22 per cent with the figure expected to rise to 24 per cent in 1942.

Only by the most drastic action will the United States be able to put itself in a position where the production of arms will exact sacrifices commensurate with those being made by the British Commonwealth of Nations and its allies. It is felt, however, that this must be the case if victory is to be assured and if the war is to be finished as quickly as possible.

Among the things needing doing, it is admitted, are furthe cuts in civilian production, obligatory subcontracting of defense orders, a speed-up in the constructing of new aluminum and steel production facilities, a thorough inventory of the Nation's machine tools and the setting up of a better system for the procurement of raw materials to avoid threatening shortages.

SPAB Takes Steps

The new Supply, Priorities and Allocation Board already has taken steps to accomplish some of these ends. It has ordered drastic cuts in next year's production of a number of civilian articles, including automobiles and refrigerators. It also has issued a list of 100 articles in common use which may not be made after the first of the year if they require copper. Similar orders in regards to other defense materials will follow.

Surprisingly enough, a number of producers of civilian goods, who asserted that their machine tools were not adaptable to defense production when it was possible to manufacture for the public, suddenly have found that the machines now are adaptable to war output. Chief among these is the automobile industry, which has been estimated to possess from 15 to 20 per cent of the Nation's machine tools.

Nevertheless, defense production still is hampered by the persistent refusal of OPM to determine just how many of the Nation's machine tools are convertible to defense work. OPM also has refused to push with full vigor for the farming of contracts, while the War and Navy Departments, despite their demand for equipment, have been content to see business done with the same old companies.

If the new defense program is to succeed, however, these things must be done. Defense production officials apparently are awakening to the fact that you can't beat Hitler merely by grafting armament production upon peacetime production; one or the other will suffer and up to now it has been armament production. Now SPAB is indicating that it will be the other way around.

Having wasted a year building new plant facilities instead of converting old ones, Washington now finds it must do what it hoped to avoid. While the new plants will be all to the good: a vast amount of potential production has been lost and will require long, hard months to make up.

Given an "all-out" American productive effort, no one here doubts the outcome of the present conflict. The question before the American people is: Are you ready to make that effort?

Nazis Seek U. S.-Japan Break

Continued from Page 1

nese that there will be no retreat from the American policies which oppose aggression in the Far East.

Moreover, the President's references to China in his recent address to the International Labor Organization have heightened the Japanese understanding of America's role in what the President called the "common defense" of the freedom for which China is fighting.

Against this background, the Washington journey of Envoy Kurusu is not interpreted by Japanese here as particularly hopeful. Mr. Kurusu, they say—despite the desire to find some formula to prevent conflict in the Pacific—is not bringing with him any concrete proposals. Apparently his chief effort is to be directed toward the economic sphere in an effort to loosen the embargoes and freezing orders which the Japanese press now admits are the major cause of friction rather than "encirclement" which previously has been the target for complaints. Mr. Kurusu himself is considered an able, sensible, career diplomat and not personally responsible for his signature on the tripartite Axis pact. Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura's diplomatic experience is taxed by the present complications. Therefore, there is considerable truth in the Japanese claim that Mr. Kurusu actually is advising Admiral Nomura, as his mission reads.

Japanese Press Sneers

However, the increasing realization in informed Japanese circles that America does not intend to make any appeasement compromise is resulting in efforts to whip up an anti-American attitude throughout Japan. Thus the Japanese press is sneering at the United States defense program, emphasizing strikes, isolationists, and torpedoing of American warships.

Meanwhile the sinking of Japanese ships by Soviet mines off the Korean coast forces Tokyo to keep a watchful eye on Siberia with occasional bitter anti-Soviet comments, although the anger of the press now is directed almost entirely against America.

The belief is increasing in informed circles that Japan, at least temporarily, is shelving its plan for northward expansion with a growing determination to risk "all or nothing" in a southward drive as soon as the time is considered to be most propitious and when it is clear that America will not back down.

Marines

Continued from Page 1

Marine Corps Schools at Quantico for an additional four months' training prior to going on active duty with combat units. The fourth candidates' class is now being assembled at Quantico.

Particular interest was aroused by the revelation that the Marine Corps was training paratroops, since it is believed that units of this kind would greatly facilitate the type of quick attack which is the special forte of the Corps. In addition, the Corps is training in the transportation of glider-borne infantry—a type of operation which the Germans are reported to have used successfully in their attack on Crete.

Turk Ship Sunk

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 5 Delayed. (AP)—Shipping circles said today that a Turkish cargo ship of 125 tons, carrying products to Burgas, Bulgaria, for transshipment to Germany was sunk Monday by a Russian submarine operating in the Black Sea off the Turkish coast.

The crew was given warning and permitted to abandon ship in a lifeboat, these sources said. Then the little freighter was sunk by gunfire. The crew of five reached shore safely.

A number of similar ships loading at Istanbul for the same journey called off loading operations today and refused to sail. Another ship has been sunk on the same route since Monday.

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Britain Cool to Burma's Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—Although the Government has given fresh assurances that after the war Britain means to help Burma advance as speedily as possible toward dominion status, a refusal to fix a definite date for applying these promises has brought to a negative conclusion the visit here of U Saw, Burmese Premier.

Mr. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, emphasized, at a luncheon to U Saw before he left by air for the United States, that Britain will not make promises which it might be impossible to keep at the end of the war. Britain's word, Mr. Amery emphasized, must be an unbreakable bond and no one could foresee what the situation might be after the world conflict. Under these conditions, he insisted that the Government felt it should not give assurances which might lead to disappointment.

In the last war, he pointed out, many enthusiastic promises were made in the heat of the struggle. False hopes were raised in India. Contradictory undertakings were given to the Jews and Arabs in Palestine. British statesmen today seem to be prepared to take immediate risks in order to avoid compromising the future.

Control May Be Vital

Experts on eastern affairs who are sympathetic with Burma point out that Burma's important strategic position might make it too dangerous for Britain to relinquish control of its defense and foreign affairs immediately after the war. If the Far East remains undisturbed, Britain would not dare to allow Burma to become another Iraq. Internal matters already are under Burmese control, but it has as yet no national army, and on the Chinese border there are disturbed frontier districts which still are handled directly by Britain. The more complete the British victory, with real security in the East, the better are the hopes of Burmese independence.

The Burmese may say they have little to lose by a Nazi victory, but this also was said by many European neutrals who today are in a very unhappy position. Freedom for the dominions, it was pointed out, has developed in conditions of great local security.

There has been criticism in both India and Burma of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's qualifications in the Atlantic Charter in respect to British Commonwealth countries which do not yet have dominion status.

Premier Saw asks for courage in the British policy toward Burma and for the same freedom which has been promised to Nazi-oppressed countries and is already enjoyed by the dominions. Mr. Amery emphasized that this is the aim of the British Government and that the difference between Britain and Burma is on procedure and not on purpose. The great problem of British statesmanship in the East is to reconcile its policy of freedom for all peoples, which is expressed in the Atlantic Charter, with the immediate well-being of these eastern peoples themselves and the safety of the whole Commonwealth.

Admiration for British

U Saw declared that he doesn't know what may happen in Burma as a result of Britian's refusal to promise dominion status after the war, implying that the possibility of serious disturbances could not be ruled out. But in spite this, he maintained that he felt no bitterness, that this was his first visit to Britain and had left him with great admiration for the British people and the part they play in the world. He seemed satisfied with the contacts he had made in Britain and declared that he was pleased with Mr. Churchill's bluntness.

U Tin Tut, adviser of the Burmese Premier, suggested that the United States and Britain took different views of the meaning of the Atlantic Charter. If the Burmese take this line in America, it is felt that they may make mischief. It is realized that the statements of the Charter are simpler for the United States than for Britain, since America is not responsible, as Britain is, for large territories in a transition stage between bureaucracy and self-government. Mr. Amery hinted that the Burmese would not find America necessarily prepared to support them against the British viewpoint when he said that Americans felt the same way as the British about the urgency and purpose of the war.

Canada Told to Plan Now To Conserve Its Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Canada must look to the future and act now if it is to save its northern lands from slipping back into the wilderness of exhaustion in the opinion of Dr. John J. O'Neil, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University.

He declared that the worst thing that Canada could do would be to adopt an attitude of complacency in the belief that its natural resources "have made us the 'chosen people' and that all we have to do is to develop those resources and bask in the sun."

"Canada has now reached a stage in its development when it can no longer afford to maintain a haphazard method of the exploitation of its resources," he said, "but must make a very careful survey of its natural assets.

"On the basis of the full knowledge of each region, we should plan to get the maximum services out of these resources, keep waste to a minimum; prevent destruction; and assure maximum continuous use."

Dr. O'Neil was of the opinion that unless the gains made are consolidated by the fostering of other industries there without delay then there will be trouble ahead.

He spoke of the cost of developing Canada's great mining districts, stating that it costs about $1,000,000 to bring a new producing gold mine, and it costs much more to bring in and equip a large base metal mine.

Dr. O'Neil reviewed the situation of the discarded mining towns which have already dwindled or disappeared entirely.

"Where are they now?" he asked, and then proceeded to answer his own question.

"Nova Scotia has a typical example in its gold districts. The old communities of the Lake of the Woods district; the north of Lake Superior, and the numerous developments along the southern edge of the Shield in Ontario; the Tetreault mine in Quebec; the bog iron deposits; most of the copper and placer deposits of the Eastern Townships—all these important in their day, are almost forgotten. The great Cobalt camp in Ontario, once one of the largest silver producers in the world, is now out of the picture, and even a number of the gold properties have well passed their peak and some are only salvage operations.

"Our statesmen should be concerned with the problem now, not 10, 15, or 50 years from now. On the one hand, we have little precedent to guide us—great supplies of coal are distant; pastoral and agricultural development have limited possibilities; climate is an adverse factor in ordinary development as many countries think of it; our long winter and heavy snow-fall are problems to be considered and solved, etc.

"On the other hand, we have some wonderful assets which may well overbalance any disadvantages noted. For instance, our new mining developments are in the same general region of forestry developments on which are based our pulp and paper industries, careful fostering of our forests can perpetuate those industries.

"Canada, a country young in development as it is, has plenty of warnings to offer, for example:

"The dust-bowl problem of our Prairie Provinces; our great wheat surpluses; markets for our coal mines of the west and of the east; the fishing industry of Nova Scotia; the serious fall of water in the St. Lawrence waterways; overexpansion of our railways; disastrous fall in the prices of newsprint; serious depletion of former widespread important game and fur-bearing animals."

Dr. O'Neil concluded, "All such situations could be avoided if serious study is given to each of our major resources in relation to their permanency and the proper rate of utilization, if some competent body has the responsibility of co-ordinating all the information available and of developing plans for their exploitation and development as permanent national assets."

Playtime in Australia

Kenneth Hyams

Working Mothers Get Easier Hours

Young Australians chute the chutes and vault over hand-bars in the five supervised playgrounds that the Sydney County Council has set aside for the rising generation. Sydney finds that traffic mishaps involving children, as well as child delinquency, have been reduced to a minimum by corralling hundreds of its youngsters into these well-equipped playfields.

Yarnell Finds Flaws in RAF Operations

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—As an all-round military tool the RAF has been ineffective, and other than over Britain has added up to the "major British mistake of the war," in the opinion of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired.

The opinion was contained in an article in the current issue of Colliers, in which the Admiral sought to prove that an air force separated from either the Army or the Navy is inefficient.

As evidence to prove his point the Admiral offered what he termed numerous mistakes in operation by the RAF which, he contended, were caused by the fact that it operates as a separate unit from the armed forces. His information he said was based upon "authentic and hitherto secret reports from our observers abroad."

He cited one case in which British planes, operating from the Ark Royal in pursuit of the German battleship Bismarck, launched a torpedo attack on the British cruiser Sheffield, believing it to be the Nazi dreadnaught. The attack was fortunately not a success, the Admiral added.

In the fighting in the Western Desert, Admiral Yarnell said, British pilots destroyed motor vehicles containing valuable petrol supplies which later turned out to be British property. Near Baghdad, he went on, "the RAF actually attacked British ground forces."

During the Nazi invasion of Norway, the Admiral pointed out, British pilots on patrol sighted invasion ships, but failed to report the fact to headquarters in sufficient time. Their training, he declared, led them to suppose that the ships were of no particular consequence.

The Admiral told of instances where the RAF had bombed British submarines, and recounted how time after time while patrolling the North Sea, RAF planes sighted German submarines but refused to attack, maintaining that it was the Navy's duty.

"North Sea reconnaissance planes frequently found German vessels nicely exposed to attack," he went on, "but they had to ask the RAF bomber command to wage the fight. Such requests were usually futile, because the bomber pilots seldom could find or identify targets at sea."

The Admiral cited these instances of inefficient operation as evidence that "experience in the European war has proven that naval pilots must have a good supply of Navy background, Army pilots of Army background, and that if trained independently they get too little knowledge of either of the other services."

"I must point out," he said, "that nothing I say or think is intended to deprecate in any way the truly great heroism and skill of the RAF pilots, or the magnificent job they have done in protecting London from bombing," he said, adding that the RAF's work over the British Isles had saved England from defeat.

Schools in Vacation As Funds Run Out

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 8 (AP)—For Rockford's 13,000 school children, yesterday was the start of an unprecedented eight weeks' vacation.

For 475 teachers, it was the last pay day of 1941.

For parents, there was the problem of what to do with children underfoot until after the Christmas holidays.

For the School Board, there was relief that $35,000 had been scraped together to meet the Friday pay roll and there were plans for a referendum in hope that the voters would increase the tax rates and stop the long series of financial dilemmas that had caused the educational "blackout."

When grade and high schools reopen Jan. 7, it will be a new fiscal year for the 23 public schools, a $7,000,000 investment in steel and stone and brick that will stand idle because tax boosts have been defeated in the past and because the School Board decided to take drastic action to stop deficits.

Parents are complaining, said the President of the Board of Education, Loren B. Whitehead.

"I've told them you can't run the schools without money," he said. "With two children of my own, I don't like it any better than any other father."

The tax increase referendum probably will be held in mid-December.

On Monday morning, the start of National Education Week, the buildings will be locked and empty.

U. S. Convoys to Follow Neutrality Change

Continued from Page 1

dent Roosevelt moved today to hasten the dispatch of lend-lease aid to Russia who has been promised $1,000,000,000 of American arms for delivery during the next six months. President Roosevelt wrote to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, instructing him to work out "as quickly as possible" details of the new aid with representatives of the Soviet Union.

To bring into focus the different phases of the Senate's action the following can be put down as the most important:

1. The bill actually repeals Section 2, banning American merchantmen from entering belligerent ports, Section 3, barring their travel through prescribed combat zones, and Section 6, prohibiting the arming of ships.

2. Because these three sections are the principal restrictive features of the Act, described by the President as its "crippling provisions," the bill is tantamount to repeal of the Act itself. These clauses in the law embodied its spirit and its substance.

3. The remaining provisions of the Act govern the export of munitions and the travel of Americans abroad.

4. As soon as the House has concurred in the Senate's broadening of the original House resolution the Government will be authorized to send American merchantmen everywhere, for all purposes, carrying any cargo and American naval vessels, now patrolling the Atlantic as far east as Iceland, will be free to escort them to Britain, to Russia, to Africa, to the Middle East or wherever else they may be dispatched. It was conceded in the last days of debate that wherever American merchantmen may go American warships can automatically be sent to protect them. Both President Roosevelt and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, have made it clear that the navy will protect American shipping on the seven seas and this protection will go into immediate effect upon the signing of the neutrality revision.

Navy Is Ready

5. The Navy is frankly preparing for an intensification of the Battle of the Atlantic in which the United States is already playing a partial role. But in the near future the American Navy will be protecting American ships exercising rights historically claimed by the United States and now reasserted by Congress. Four American naval vessels have been attacked by Nazi submarines and two have been sunk. This has not placed the record of the Navy in a very favorable light particularly in view of its refusal to disclose whether it has sunk any German submarines. It is generally agreed that a fuller test of strength is imminent.

How Parties Voted

6. The balloting mainly followed Party lines and in the major amendment test vote—that of the 50 to 38 vote on one of the several amendments to water down the revision—the Republican Senators voted heavily on the isolationists side, only five of them favoring even the least revision and 22 voting against. Later, when he found that all amendments were rejected, Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, who has supported numerous of the President's other defense measures, voted with the Administration, but at the same time the Administration lost a sure vote when Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California missed the bus by not being on the Senate floor when the final vote was called.

7. The influence of the little band of Republican non-isolationists—the minority of the minority—was conceded to be considerably greater than its numbers indicated. With the encouragement of Wendell L. Willkie, Senators Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Chan Gurney of South Dakota took the initiative in advocating complete and outright repeal of the Neutrality Act and their support of the Administration was exceedingly valuable both in Congress and in the country.

Debate Is Limited

The Senate was determined to get a vote yesterday, come what may. It began its final hours of debate at 11 a. m., an hour early and was at it steadily until 5 p. m. when by agreement debate was limited to 20 minutes to each Senator.

Before the final 50 to 37 vote came a few minutes after 9 p. m., approving the Administration's bill without any change whatsoever, the Senate had:

Defeated, 50 to 38, an amendment by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma that would have kept the Neutrality Act's combat zones section in effect and placed on President Roosevelt the responsibility of lifting the zone he proclaimed around the British Isles.

Rejected, 49 to 38, an amendment by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, that would have kept both the belligerent ports and the combat zones provisions of the Neutrality Act in effect.

Crushed by 78 to 11 the amendment of Senators Austin, Bridges, and Gurney for repeal of the Neutrality Act in its entirety, with the Democrats supporting it in larger force than the Republicans.

Killed by a vociferous voice vote an amendment by Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas, to combat strikes in defense industries by making it a felony to interfere by force, violence, or threats thereof with any person willing to work in strike-bound plants.

Appeal by Austin

One of the most able and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Administration's position was made by Republican Senator Austin and one of the most incisive and telling addressed against the Administration came from Democratic Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland—one of the Democrats the President sought to "purge" a few years ago.

"Every step we have taken to defeat Hitlerism and to preserve freedom," he said "has been accompanied by delays and I regret to say, Mr. President, that I believe that some of these delays have been greatly injurious to the tranquility of the world."

Mr. Austin's main argument was that since Hitler had said in plain words that either the democratic or totalitarian world must break asunder, it must be the first principle of American defense to do everything to defeat him. It had been long clear to him, he said, that Hitler had a definite plan of conquering the United States without military attack, if possible, but by military means if necessary.

Tydings Lists Needs

Withholding any disclosure of how he was going to vote until yesterday afternoon, Senator Tydings buttressed his decision to oppose revision of the Neutrality Law with a hard-hitting, effective and frank criticism of the Administration for failing to put the Nation's economic and labor house in order before exposing the United States to war. He declared that the proposed bill involved such a risk of war that he, for one, could not vote for it until President Roosevelt did seven important things.

"First," he said, "henceforth there must be complete frankness by the President, his Cabinet, and the Congress with the American people.

"Second, strikes must end and stay ended during the war.

"Third, there must be a drastic increase of all forms of taxation.

"Fourth, every expenditure which can possibly be eliminated, must be stopped.

"Fifth, there must be a price ceiling on everything—on profits, wages, on farm products and all other things.

"Sixth, we must immediately double the number of training camps in this country, for we will have need for them.

"Seventh, we must immediately commence to raise an additional army, so that the total will not be less than 4,000,000 men and may go as high possibly as 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 men."

House leaders, who plan to call the Neutrality Law revision bill up for consideration Wednesday, the day after Armistice Day, said the lower chamber would endorse it by a margin of 50 to 75 votes.

Leaders had not decided whether to ask the House to accept the Senate version or to send it to conference. The former course was indicated, and had parliamentary priority.

But instead of the usual one hour granted by House rules for discussion of motions to recede and concur in Senate amendments, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas was planning to provide at least one full day's debate, in view of the importance of the legislation.

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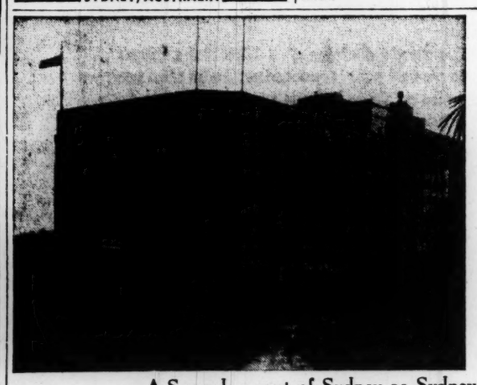
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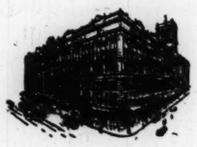
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The Home Forum

Butter Hill

SOMETIMES WE GO north to Mt. Toby and sometimes south to Norwottock, but our first choice is Butter Hill. We take the other hills for a change. But we really don't need any change.

Butter Hill has become a password to those of us who know it. Plenty of my townsmen, however, do not know it, have never been there, have scarcely heard of it. It is not a high hill, much less a mountain. Lying five or six miles east of the town center, it seems from there only a part of the smooth horizon.

* * *

Does the name sound unduly golden and idyllic? Years ago, fifty or seventy-five years ago, butter used to be made on Butter Hill. No butter is made there now. Nothing is made there, though cows still graze the grassy slopes in summer. How often, as I have climbed the long sweep of upper pasture, I have caught sight of that herd of Ayrshires on the summit, gazing out over the valley and seeming from that distance as white and motionless against the blue sky as sacred cattle in a Grecian frieze.

Lest you think that I am making this up, I give you my word of honor that Butter Hill is a real place. I can prove it. I can take you there any day. But, if we may choose the day, let's choose one of those last warm days of autumn. The cows will be gone from the pasture, the view may not be as clear and far as in crisper weather, but we shall find Butter Hill in one of its mellowest moods.

* * *

Autumn is a time for looking back, and Butter Hill looks back. Back to the time when people lived there and cleared the land to pasture and raised cattle and made butter. Today, not far from the summit, is a grassy cellar hole with catnip and tansy growing among the stones. The legend is that two old women once lived there and kept innumerable cats. How they must have feasted on fresh milk, those cats, and frolicked in the catnip! Not one is left. The catnip grows only for itself now.

Those of us who know Butter Hill have a kind of ritual of fragrances. Just over the bars in the lower pasture is a spicebush. We always stop to rub a leaf and observe its aromatic kinship with its cousin, sassafras. At the point where we turn to go up the steep slope, there is a large black birch. We always break a few twigs to taste their wintergreen flavor. Climbing up the slope, we step on pennyroyal and know it instantly by the pungence in the air. We linger among the tansy and catnip by the cellar hole. And here and there, all the way up the hill, we find bushes of the sweetbriar rose.

Part of my devotion to Butter Hill comes from having found it for myself. I found it gradually. I found it by surprise. In those years I lived within sight of the hill; and, long before I knew it by name, my customary walk was in that direction. One autumn I began to go farther in my walks. When spring came, I went still farther. I kept going farther each time, until I had gone past Butter Hill.

About the middle of April, I first noticed an inconspicuous woodroad—scarcely more than a path—off from the gravel road to the left. For half a mile or so, it passed through woods that seemed more like November than spring. The trees were bare and the ground was matted with leaves that had lain through the winter. The path ended at a pair of bars, but it was not the bars that made me pause.

* * *

It was as if I were standing in winter and looking over into spring. Beyond the bars stretched a long corridor-like pasture covered with green grass, bluets, violets, and dandelions. The small flowers hugged the ground for warmth, but they were in full bloom. I climbed the bars and was among them.

With its formal evergreens—dark green cedars and junipers above the light green grass—the pasture resembled a park. The gray stones might have been old seats and sundials; and a wild apple tree, whose under surface had been clipped level by last year's cattle, suggested topiary work.

* * *

Beyond the corridor, there was no path. I had to pick my way among trees, mostly pines, and the way was upward. Looking back, I began to have a view. I came to a stone wall bounding a broader pasture. I could see that this pasture went clear to the summit.

Standing on the summit, I looked for a long time at what I had so long been missing. I could see in all directions, but farthest to the west, the farthest and highest point being Mt. Greylock in the Berkshires. I could look across the broad valley to where intermittently the Connecticut River gleamed in the April sun. I could see the white church near home. I could pick out part of the country road I had just walked over.

That hilltop, that upper pasture, we sometimes call "sky pasture"; and, to be sure, there is nothing between it and the sky. But, on the day that I discovered Butter Hill, I thought the lower pasture was sky pasture, too; for the dandelions were sprinkled like stars and the bluets were a whole Milky Way.

ROBERT FRANCIS

November

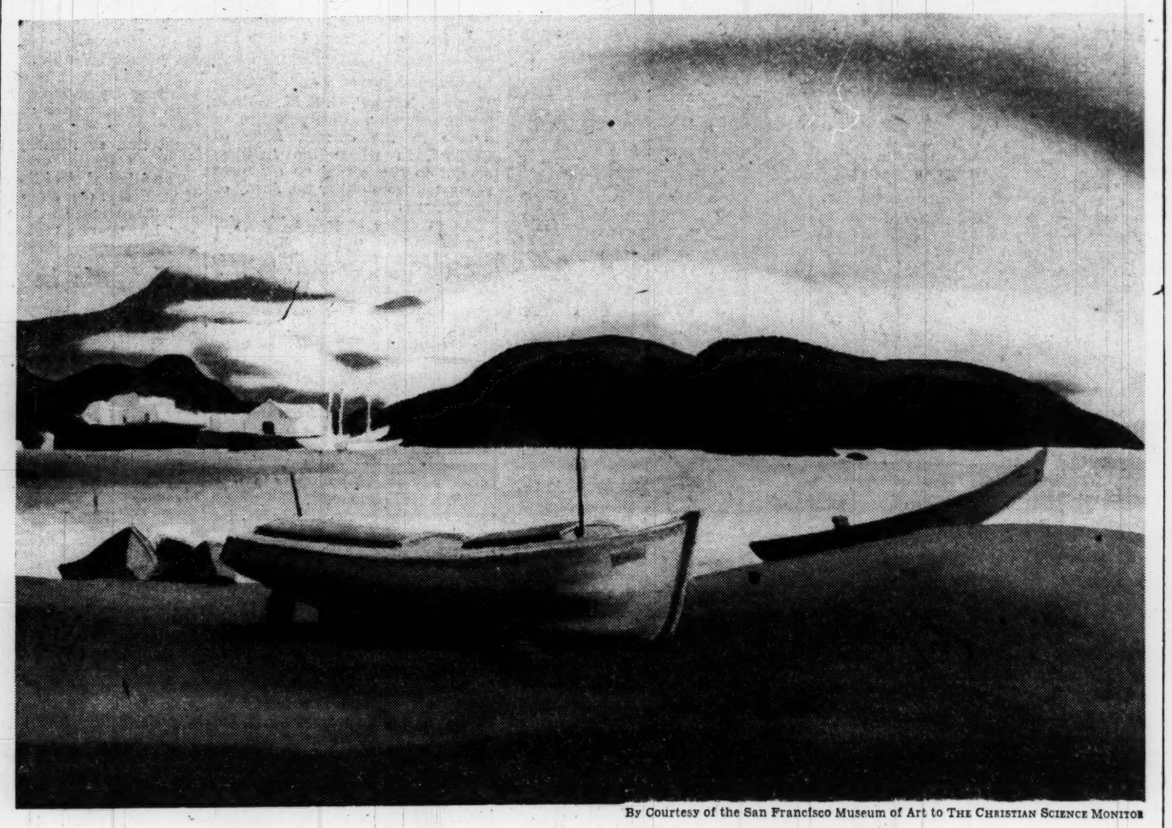
Autumn is not alone the turning
Of color in leaves or passing season,
Not alone the twilight for burning
Bright yellows and scarlet—a deeper reason
Why autumn touches the heart and lingers
Where thankfulness writes with gentle fingers
Of all that one may love to remember—
A time for gratitude called November.

PRESCOTT HOARD

One by One

The leaves are wafted gently, one by one,
The golden drippings from a lean drained sun:
As the last raindrops from the clouds are wrung,
Those sweetly final notes when birds have sung,
Or the impelling words the poem flung
Out to linger past the music done.

FLORA PHILLIPS MCKINLEY



By Courtesy of the San Francisco Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FISHERMAN'S BEACH, GUAYMAS, MEXICO": *A Water Color by Millard Sheets*

WATER COLOR IS A medium ideally suited to the forthright, objective, and vigorous American spirit. It is, therefore, not surprising that the water color has thrived as an important art medium in this country. Nowhere is it, perhaps, more enthusiastically practiced than on the West Coast. Millard Sheets is one of an ever growing and ever more important group of young artists working along the Pacific seaboard and especially in California. The brilliance, clarity, vigor, and freedom of their environment is strongly apparent in their fresh, spontaneous painting.

Mr. Sheets is a prolific and versatile worker, not confining himself to water colors, though he is best known for them. He has executed murals in one of the new Government buildings in Washington, as well as a series of seventeen for the San Francisco World's Fair. His oil paintings and his water colors have found their way into the permanent collections of many museums.

Millard Sheets has been an enthusiastic teacher and lecturer on art at the universities of California, Iowa, and Honolulu. For some time he has been head of the Department of Art at Scripps College in California and has taught at the Chouinard School of Art, where he received his own art training. Indeed, he may well be called a California product, for he was born in Pomona, studied in Los Angeles, and still lives, paints, and teaches in the region where he grew up.

This Mexican water color is a splendid example of his strong and brilliant technique. A keen perception, a fluid handling, a simplicity and vigor rather than an emotional quality mark this and all his water colors. The essentials, and only the essentials, of the composition—water, hills, sky, and boats—give an impersonal and timeless quality, suggesting no special locality or even country, yet making the picture pleasing and memorable to the beholder.

B. T.

Greengrass

ONE OF THE exciting things about coming up from school in Laramie to the summer vacation at the ranch, was the weather. Always something doing. Winds and rainbows and calm sunny days, then an electric storm; or frosts or even blizzards. People said it was because of the eight-thousand-foot altitude.

Now, all the clouds in the sky had caught the sunrise colors, and there was a mingling of pink and red and gold and a keen blue, like electricity, and a wind that was boisterous, like someone scuffling with you, and it played and rippled over the greengrass and made it look like watered silk—

"Greengrass—greengrass—" he chanted, cantering along, thinking how different the greengrass of the range was from the green grass in the little square lawns before the houses down in Laramie, because, on the range, it stretched as far as you could see, and there were jack rabbits hiding in it that sprang up and sailed away over it, riding on the wind with great leaps, as big as small deer. And on the range you called it greengrass, all in one word; and it was important. They read out of the newspaper, "Greengrass in Federal County already," early in the spring. Everyone said, "Have you got greengrass yet? We have."

It was in the spring that it was important, after the last big snow storm in May when all the horses and cattle were so thin and weak from the long winter that it seemed if the greengrass didn't come soon, no one could stand it any longer; and it came first like just a tinge of pale green on the southern and eastern slopes; and the cattle picked and mouthed at it; and soon it was like green velvet; and then, at last, in late June, like this. A sea of rippling grass.

Ken topped the hill and stood staring. From here he looked west over a hundred miles of the greengrass; and south across the great stretch of undulating plateau land that ran down to Twin Peaks, and beyond that across broken crags and interminable rough terrain, mysterious with hidden valleys and gorges and rocky headlands, all the way to the wide farm valleys of Colorado. Beyond them the Neversummer Range stood wrapped in snow, winter and summer.

He put his head back and sucked in the smell of the cleanness and the greenness and the snow and the windiness—all so sharp and heavenly.

This was what he had been waiting for.—From "My Friend Flicka," by MARY O'HARA. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

A Country Of Happy Surprises

My own favourite country, perhaps because I knew it as a boy, is that of the Yorkshire Dales. For variety of landscape, these Dales cannot be matched in this island or anywhere else. A day's walk among them will give you almost everything fit to be seen on this earth. Within a few hours, you have enjoyed the green valleys, with their rivers, fine old bridges, pleasant villages, hanging woods, smooth fields; and then the moorland slopes, with their rushing streams, stone walls, salty winds and crying curlews, white farm-houses; and then the lonely heights, which seem to be miles above the ordinary world, with their dark tarns, heather and ling and hare-bells, and moorland tracks as remote, it seems, as trails in Mongolia. Yet less than an hour in a fast motor will bring you to the middle of some manufacturing town, which can be left and forgotten just as easily as it can be reached from these heights.

With variety goes surprise. Ours is the country of happy surprises. You have never to travel long without being pleasantly astonished. . . .

Another characteristic of our landscape is its exquisite moderation. It looks like the result of one of those happy compromises that make our social and political plans so irrational and yet so successful. It has been born of a compromise between wildness and tameness, between Nature and Man. . . . We see a cornfield and a cottage, both solid evidences of Man's presence. But notice how these things, in the middle of the scene, are surrounded by witnesses to the ancient England that was nearly all forest and heath. The fence and the gate are man-made, but are not severely regular and trim—as they would be in some other countries. The trees and hedges, the grass and wild flowers in the foreground, all suggest that Nature has not been dragooned into obedience. Even the cottage, which has an irregularity and colouring that make it fit snugly into the landscape (as all good cottages should do), looks nearly as much a piece of natural history as the trees: you feel it might have grown there. In some countries, that cottage would have been an uncompromising cube of brick which would have declared 'No nonsense now! Man, the drainer, the tiller, the builder, has settled here.' In this English scene there is no such direct opposition. Men and trees and flowers, we feel, have all settled down comfortably together. The motto is, 'Live and let live.' This exquisite harmony between Nature and Man explains in part the enchantment of the older Britain, in which whole towns fitted snugly into the landscape, as if they were no more than bits of woodland; and roads went winding the easiest way as naturally as rivers; and it was impossible to say where cultivation ended and wild life began. It was a country rich in trees, birds, and wild flowers, as we can see to this day.—From the Introduction by J. B. PRIESTLEY to "The Beauty of Britain." (New York: Scribner.)

The New Order

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING THESE TROUBLOUS TIMES one hears frequent reference to a proposed new order as the solution for religious, political, and other problems. Upon the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States of America, there is engraved a pyramid bearing at its base the date MDCCLXXVI. Directly beneath is a scroll which carries the legend "Novus ordo seclorum," signifying, "A new series of ages," or, "The new order of the ages."

Christ Jesus was sent of God to proclaim the new-old order of real being. He was divinely empowered to distinguish between the grace and truth of the Christ, Truth, and the ritualism of the ceremonial laws.

Jesus declared "the first and great commandment" (Matthew 22:38) to be love for God, and the second to be love for one's neighbor. By parable and precept he taught mankind to turn from materiality to Spirit. Only through spiritual regeneration can the new order the Saviour advocated become permanently established in human consciousness. In that sacred sermon, which is called the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus declared his holy purpose in fulfillment of the divine order, saying (Matthew 5:17), "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

It was in the year 1866 that Mary Baker Eddy discovered the divine laws of true being, and named her discovery Christian Science. In the elucidation of her discovery of the truth about God, and about man in His image and likeness, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy reiterated the teachings of Christ Jesus. In presenting the truths of spiritual blessedness, she gave the world the divine rules whereby freedom from superstition and fear can be won. The spiritually scientific meaning of Jesus' teachings is thus preserved for all time. This textbook reveals God as the tender, loving Father-Mother, and the real man as reflecting Him in spiritual perfection.

To the one yearning to know God as He really is, to feel His nearness, and to love Him understandingly, Christian Science unfolds the hallowed order of salvation from false concepts about Him. Through Mrs. Eddy's revelation of the nature of God and of His Christ, mankind can understand and practically prove the spiritual truths proclaimed by Jesus. God is then loved as infinite, spiritual good, incapable of sending sickness, sin, or sorrow to His children. In Science and Health (p. 465) Mrs. Eddy defines God as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Apprehension of the nature of Deity, based upon this definition, enables the seeker for Truth to correct erroneous theories and beliefs.

The effete doctrine of a God who punishes His children in order to make them better, is set aside in Christian Science. The Science of Christianity teaches that, as Habakkuk declares (Habakkuk 1:13), God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." It affirms that the belief in sin is self-punished, and that it is pardoned only as it is repented of and forsaken. Further, this Science declares that true prayer reaches the divine ear, and that all are privileged to enter into the very Holy of Holies of prayer.

The one looking forward to a better day in national and international relationships must realize that any new order predicated on coercion, being based wholly on materiality and human will, is without the divine sanction. Devoid of spiritual authority, its deceptive impositions cannot endure.

Every forward step of humanity in the direction of a more Christian mode of living is a step in the line of Christ, Truth. It is encouraging that progress is being achieved in many ways toward an improved state of society, toward that new order wherein, as in the Scriptural phrase (I Kings 4:25), everyone shall dwell "safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree."

Men and women, skilled in public service and in the administration of good government, are more alert at this hour than ever before to the erroneous arguments of a false new order, which would promise desirable ends even while injecting into human consciousness treacherous teachings. These deceptive promises mislead, and cause long-cherished ideals of justice to decay and crumble. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 97), "In reality, the more closely error simulates truth and so-called matter resembles its essence, mortal mind, the more impotent error becomes as a belief." The evil intent, having no basis in Principle, is without solid foundation. Hence, it cannot permanently succeed.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 271), "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Ordre nouveau

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU MILIEU des bouleversements actuels, l'on entend souvent parler d'un ordre nouveau qui, selon les uns, résoudrait les problèmes de tous genres, religieux, politiques et autres. Le grand sceau des États-Unis d'Amérique a sur le revers une pyramide avec la date MDCCLXXVI inscrite à sa base. Immédiatement au-dessous figure une petite banderole portant cette légende: *"Novus ordo seclorum,"* c'est-à-dire: "Une nouvelle série de siècles" ou encore: "Le nouvel ordre des âges."

Le Christ Jésus fut envoyé par Dieu pour proclamer l'ordre de l'être réel — ordre à la fois ancien et nouveau. Il était divinement autorisé à faire une distinction bien nette entre la grâce ou la vérité du Christ, de la Vérité, et le ritualisme des lois cérémoniales.

Jésus déclara que "le grand, le premier commandement" (Matthieu 22:38), c'est l'amour envers Dieu, tandis que le second nous ordonne d'aimer notre prochain. Ses paraboles et ses préceptes enseignaient aux hommes qu'il faut abandonner le matérialisme pour s'attacher à l'Esprit. Une régénération spirituelle est indispensable pour que l'ordre nouveau préconisé par le Sauveur s'établisse d'une manière permanente dans la conscience humaine. Dans la prédication sacrée qu'on appelle le Sermon sur la montagne, Jésus affirma le saint but de sa mission, d'accord avec l'ordre divin; il dit en effet (Matthieu 5:17): "Ne pensez pas que je sois venu abolir la Loi ou les Prophètes: je ne suis pas venu pour abolir, mais pour accomplir."

C'est en 1866 que Mary Baker Eddy trouva les lois divines de l'être véritable et donna à sa découverte le nom de Science Chrétienne. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy explique ce qu'elle a découvert — la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance divine; ce faisant, elle répète les enseignements du Christ Jésus. D'une part elle expose les vérités du bonheur spirituel; d'autre part elle donne au monde les règles divines grâce auxquelles on peut s'affranchir de la crainte et des superstitions. Ainsi la portée spirituellement scientifique de ce qu'enseigna Jésus est à jamais sauvegardée. Notre livre de texte révèle que Dieu est le Père-Mère qui nous aime, et que l'homme réel Le reflète dans la perfection spirituelle.

Pour quiconque aspire à connaître Dieu tel qu'Il est réellement, à sentir combien Il est proche, à L'aimer avec compréhension, la Science Chrétienne découvre l'ordre sanctifié qui nous sauve des faux concepts au sujet de Dieu. La nature de Dieu et de Son Christ fut révélée à Mrs. Eddy; grâce à cette révélation, le genre humain peut comprendre et prouver d'une manière pratique les vérités spirituelles que proclama Jésus. Ainsi l'on aime Dieu en sachant qu'Il est le bien spirituel infini, incapable d'envoyer à Ses enfants la maladie, le péché, l'affliction. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 465), Mrs. Eddy nous donne cette définition de Dieu: "L'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Sur cette base, ceux qui cherchent la Vérité peuvent comprendre la nature divine et par suite corriger les croyances et les théories erronées.

La stérile doctrine d'un Dieu qui punirait Ses enfants pour les rendre meilleurs n'est pas admise en Science Chrétienne. La Science du christianisme déclare, comme l'avait fait le prophète Habacuc, que Dieu a "les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal" (Habacuc 1:13). Elle affirme que la croyance au péché se punit elle-même, qu'il faut s'en repentir et l'abandonner pour obtenir le pardon. En outre, cette Science déclare que la vraie prière est entendue de Dieu, que tous peuvent entrer dans le saint des saints — dans le sanctuaire même de la prière.

Sans doute tous seront heureux de voir s'améliorer les rapports nationaux et internationaux; mais nous devons comprendre qu'un nouvel ordre basé sur la contrainte, entièrement fondé sur le matérialisme et la volonté humaine, n'a pas la sanction divine. Dépourvues d'autorité spirituelle, ses fallacieuses exigences ne peuvent se maintenir.

Tous les vrais progrès que le genre humain peut faire dans sa façon de vivre sont des pas sur la voie du Christ, de la Vérité. Il est encourageant de savoir que sous bien des rapports, on s'achemine vers une meilleure organisation sociale, vers un ordre nouveau où, comme le dit l'Écriture (I Rois 4:25), chacun pourra vivre en sécurité, "à l'ombre de sa vigne et de son figuier."

Aujourd'hui, les fonctionnaires dévoués, les bons administrateurs qui gouvernent selon la justice, sont plus que jamais en garde contre les faux arguments d'un prétendu nouvel ordre, promettant des résultats désirables tandis qu'ils injectent dans la conscience humaine des doctrines perfides. Ces fallacieuses promesses égarent les humains; elles attaquent les normes de la justice et dans certains cas renversent les idéals que les hommes appréciaient depuis longtemps. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 97): "En réalité, plus l'erreur simule la vérité, et plus la soi-disant matière ressemble à son essence, l'entendement mortel, plus l'erreur, en tant que croyance, devient impuissante." Les mauvaises intentions ne sont pas fondées sur le Principe, aussi n'ont-elles aucune base solide. Elles ne sauraient donc avoir de succès permanent.

Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 271): "Le Christianisme du Christ est la chaine de l'être scientifique réapparaissant dans tous les âges, maintenant sa correspondance évidente avec les Écritures, et unissant toutes les périodes dans le dessein de Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Religious Freedom and Russia ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

President Roosevelt is not abandoning his efforts to intervene in behalf of religious freedom in Russia and the arrival of the new Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, will give the President another opportunity to further the negotiations he began several weeks ago.

W. Averell Harriman, who headed the American military mission to Moscow and who was instructed by Mr. Roosevelt to bring up the issue of religious freedom while he was in the Russian Capital, has been reluctant to discuss the matter even privately since his return to Washington. There is reason to believe, however, that while he received no substantial assurances he did bring back a placatory reply and that on this basis the White House is keeping the negotiations in being.

Actually Mr. Roosevelt likes to conduct his own negotiations and he will undoubtedly find it more congenial dealing with Mr. Litvinoff, with whom he is already on reasonably familiar terms, than with his less popular predecessor who had been so long off the diplomatic calling list because of the Communist-Nazi pact that White House functionaries almost failed to recognize him.

Mr. Litvinoff, who has spent much time in the chancelleries of Europe, talks the language of the West even if he doesn't think it.

But thus far these conversations have been clouded in considerable mystery—the mystery which comes from the absence of a clear-cut statement of policy and purpose by the Government. What prompted the President suddenly to ask Ambassador Steinhardt to raise the question of religious freedom with Moscow and later to authorize Mr. Harriman to make it a part of the agenda of military mission? Is it sufficient to conclude that he was endeavoring to increase support for Lend-Lease aid to Russia in the United States? Does he think the Communists ever meant to give real effect to the theoretical guarantee of religious freedom contained in the Soviet Constitution which Mr. Roosevelt sprang on his press conference one day? Is he keeping the record clear or does he seriously expect his negotiations to bear fruit?

These questions can be fully answered only by the President himself but they need to be examined if we are to understand a phase of American diplomacy to which it is known that Mr. Roosevelt attaches importance.

There is no secret about the fact, although it is not admitted by the White House nor mentioned publicly by State Department officials, that the real objective behind Mr. Roosevelt's overtures to Russia on religion is to enlist the fuller sympathies of Roman Catholics in the United States and Latin America in behalf of the Government's foreign policies and to gain the active diplomatic support of the Vatican against Hitlerism everywhere.

A special trip which Mr. Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, Myron C. Taylor, made to Rome preceded the President's announcement that he was querying Moscow on religious freedom and this action came soon after Mr. Taylor's return to the United States. It followed upon the cool attitude expressed by the Vatican toward the rallying of the free countries behind Stalin's resistance to Hitler. More recently it has been the subject of conferences between the President and Archbishop Spellman of New York, an influential official of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States who is on particularly cordial terms with the White House.

It is generally agreed that the cultivation of domestic support behind aid to Russia per se is an incidental purpose of Mr. Roosevelt's concern for religious freedom in Russia, that his main objective is to engage the Vatican's positive diplomatic support on the side of the war against Naziism.

The President's immediate hope is to accomplish what every religious organization, including the Vatican, has been unable to accomplish during the past 24 years, namely, to obtain solid and significant evidence that the Russian Government will restore the rights of religious organization and worship.

Undoubtedly the President is hopeful that the Soviet Union will be persuaded to embrace this basic freedom of all the freedoms which Democracy is fighting to preserve but those who know the facts about Communism's attitude toward religion are counselling against false optimism.

It is true that in the past year the Soviet regime has yielded to the pressure of the Russian people to grant a degree of religious tolerance but to understand the real prospects it needs to be understood that Communism, whatever the varying and expedient fluctuations of Soviet officialdom, is atheistic in principle.

On the basis of talks with numerous Communist leaders in Moscow when they were more outspoken than they are today, I can put it into the record that repudiation of a belief in God is fundamental and proclaimed Communist doctrine.

There are some who wish to hold the comfortable opinion that the anti-religious policy of Communism springs largely from the corrupt and superstitious influence of the Russian Orthodox Church and that Communism's anti-religious record of the past quarter century is more to combat a bad religion than to oppose all religion.

This is one school of thought. Against it is the fact that Communism, as originated by Marx, as adapted by Lenin and as applied by Stalin, is atheistic in basic doctrine and is antagonistic to every religion of every kind. In its philosophy Communism pretends to be nothing more than completely materialistic and is quite content to defend itself on that ground. A Communist is not "accused" of being an atheist; he accepts it as praise. The historically deep religious nature of the Russian people thus has a formidable opponent, who has as yet given only tentative signs of relenting.

The Communist Constitution refers to the separation of church and state in the U. S. S. R. The fact is that the U. S. S. R. decimated the church and embraced the anti-church as its own. In Russia the anti-church and state are one.

If President Roosevelt persuades Stalin to ease the present restrictions on religious organization and worship in Russia, it will be useful to understand that this step will not be consistent with the basic theory of Communism but a departure from it.

The Country Speaks: Northwest

Mills Are Buzzing and Sawdust Burners Busy ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

All sawmills are running at near capacity these days, and there will be no shortage of fuel for the sawdust burners which still heat many homes in Oregon and Washington.

Trucks with huge box bodies, covered with tarpaulins to keep their loads of sawdust from blowing away, are busy filling basement bins which will have to be replenished again and again as the mild but moist winter season progresses.

A sawdust burner, for the benefit of those who do not know, is a special contrivance for consuming the mountains of dust refuse the great mills produce each year. Sawdust burners a few years ago were very popular as home heating units. In recent years many have been replaced with coal furnaces and oil-burning units. There are still enough of them around, however, to make them a considerable factor in the field of household heating.

A large bin is required for sawdust, for the light, highly combustible material is much bulkier, on the basis of thermal units it can produce, than either coal or oil. A cellar bin which might contain a whole winter's supply of coal must be filled several times through the winter if sawdust is the fuel.

Likewise, some member of the household—probably Dad in the early morning and Johnny for the remainder of the day—must scoop goodly loads of sawdust out of the bin and into the great hopper atop the furnace daily. Gravity does the rest of the job, forcing the sawdust down a chute and against aerated grates where a hot fire roars as long as it is supplied with air.

It is not always quite as simple as that, for sometimes the sawdust is wet or chunky, and when some untoward condition exists the fire may go out. When this happens someone has a job on his hands, a job that is even more complicated than rebuilding a fire in a coal furnace.

One of the compensations for handling sawdust for a home furnace is the fresh wood odor that pervades a basement in which sawdust is kept.

Too, there are furnaces and furnaces. Some are all but completely automatic. Usually there is at least a little shoveling to do, but the material to be shoveled is not heavy.

Oregon State College lately issued an experiment station bulletin entitled "Rating and Care of Domestic Sawdust Burners." It is said by the College to be the first piece of technical literature dealing with such burners.

According to this bulletin, overheating is the most common cause of difficulty with sawdust burners. Underheating is said to be rare.

Smoke from a chimney burning sawdust usually has a blue tinge to it, and a pleasant odor. Sawdust smoke carries almost no soot.

The big sawmills throughout the Northwest, especially those near the larger cities, save their sawdust. They may, and most of them do, continually burn their scrap or waste, such as bark and broken scantlings, all the time the mills are in operation. Visitors from unwooded regions, seeing the scrap pile or furnace continually blazing beside a sawmill, remark upon this apparent waste of wood. But when the mills are running there is plenty of mill wood for all, and the scrap is difficult to store.

The sawmill piles grow all summer, and then as fall and winter come along, and the battery of home sawdust burners swings into action, the great piles of golden sawdust at the mills melt away as they are divided among the many homes that still depend upon this peculiarly Northwestern fuel.

To Change the Subject:

A Peek Backward ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

Time stood still—in fact it turned backward for me not long ago when I opened the pages of an old Peterson's Magazine, published in September, 1867.

This publication, according to the Newcastle (Pa.) Journal of that time, was "Pre-eminently the Ladies' Magazine." It announced itself as "The Magazine For the Times" and urged its fair readers to organize clubs of subscribers at $2 a year, payable "always in advance." Perhaps this was part of the beginning of the woman's club movement. To every person getting up a club for the magazine, it offered sent postpaid, "a splendid Lady's Album, illustrated with steel engravings and bound in Morocco or, if preferred, two magnificent mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25 and of a size, therefore, for framing, one representing the American side and the other the Canadian or Horse-shoe side. No such liberal offers have ever before been made."

Detailed instructions for sending money for the subscriptions accompanied the "liberal offer." Drafts or post office orders were advised but, in case these could not be obtained, the subscriber was told to "send greenback or notes of solvent banks" and was wisely warned, "Tell no one unless one of your family that your letter contains money."

I wondered whether my grandmother read Peterson's. I am sure she wore voluminous gowns such as the fashion plates—"double-sized engraved on steel and handsomely colored"—illustrated. I think she must also have done embroidery such as that for which patterns were shown.

The fashions can best be described by the magazine itself. Among the illustrations was "Morning dress and basque of white pique, richly embroidered. Sailor straw hat, trimmed with red ribbon." Another was "Walking dress of pearl-colored foulard. The skirt is short, worn over an underskirt of the same material and like the basque, without trimming. Small, round hat, trimmed with cherry-colored silk and a wreath of ivy leaves."

From the illustration the word "short" in the description did not mean in 1867 what it means in 1941. Then, it meant that only the edge of the skirt flipped up the dust as it swept along and that there was no train to do a more thorough sweeping job as the wearer walked. For the sake of our grandmothers, we shall refrain from defining "short" as of 1941.

In "General Remarks" on the fashions, however, Peterson's indicated that even in those days there was a growing movement toward freedom from encumbering petticoats and trains. "The unbecoming convenient short dresses are still worn, but scarcely any two look alike, the style of making and trimming are so different," it says, with a strong hint of disapproval. "The skirt is sufficiently long," it adds, "to dispense with the trimmed petticoat and trimmed with three or four bias ruffles or folds."

On the subject of bonnets which "still continue small" it says: "Strings tied at the back are not popular except tulle lappets are used in front; they have a vulgar look."

The back cover of the magazine advertises Florence Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, "Highest Premium, Fair of American Institute, 1865." This machine was distinguished for its reversible feed movement; four separate and distinct stitches; uniform, self-adjusting tension and the fact that it would gather and sew a ruffle at once—and the last of these was by no means the least important in that day.

A great reduction on Charles Dickens' works also was announced.

In addition to fashions and advertisements, Peterson's also had short stories, continued stories, and poetry, all fairly dripping with sweet sentiment and with uniformly happy endings. Among the titles were "Harold's Ideal," "Annie Brevard's Trousseau" and "A Bold Stroke for A Wife." There was a page of music too—a little of everything light and inconsequential.

And what would our grandmothers have thought of the magazines of today? Dear, dear, maybe they would have held up their hands in amazement and disapproval of the fashions and perhaps even of some of the stories in them; but I do believe they would have welcomed the opportunity we granddaughters now enjoy of reading in the women's magazines intelligent discussions of problems of the day. Maybe we have progressed or perhaps the editors have. At least a comparison of Peterson's with present-day women's magazines is a heartening sign it is now generally conceded that women are also people.

Glass Becomes Medium for Art Masterpieces

Skill of unsung group of artisans discloses hidden beauty in copies of great works.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—For the first time on the West Coast and for the third time in the United States, the work of 27 of the world's contemporary artists in the new-old art medium of glass was shown at Gump's Galleries here this week.

It is simpler to say that the exhibit, prepared by Steuben Glass, Incorporated, represents the work of 27 of the world's artists, because such names as Marie Laurencin, Henri Matisse, Raoul Dufy, Thomas Benton, Grant Wood, and Giorgio de Chirico carry self-explanatory weight. Yet studying the exhibit, one cannot forget the delicate skill, the endless patience, and the artistic appreciation of the artisans who copied the work of the artists in glass.

They are unsung artists — these glass artisans, as crystal-clear as the medium in which they work, for through them has shown with amazing clarity and depth the true character of the artist, and a remarkable appreciation and understanding of his work and purpose.

Endless Enjoyment

One would not think of admiring a beautiful painting from the back. Nor would he always find its beauty in minute inspection. He must stand afar off and await the shifts of light to win the artist's message. In glass, we miss the color and the warmth of oils, the broad sweep, the daring, and the zest. Yet a study of these works of art in this new medium discloses endless fields of enjoyment.

There is depth and warmth to the cuttings. From the rear looking completely through the thickness of glass, some of the works take on new emphasis. Probably never before has glass been so "sculptured" for an all-round study.

Some of the artists developed their work with special glass shapes in thought. Others left the type of the "blank" to the choice of the artisans. The only one of the group who had previously worked with glass was Sidney Waugh, a native of Amherst, Massachusetts.

The idea for "Designs in Glass" came to John M. Gates, Director of Steuben Glass, a few years ago in Paris in a meeting with Henri Matisse. Matisse expressed such great interest in the medium that he said he would like to do something to be engraved in crystal. Following this meeting, Mr. Gates began an art search which took him to the studios of some of the greatest contemporaries in Europe and America.

Unique Collection

Representing a collection valued at $17,900, the works today are unique. They assume additional interest because many of the European artists have not been heard from since the Nazi conquest of Europe, especially France.

One is naturally interested in how the artisans were able to reproduce so faithfully the work of the painters. Their work has been called the marriage of the artist and the artisan, because the artist was not skilled in glass engraving, and engravers were not artists in the usual sense of the word.

One hears of the day-in-and-day-out labor of patient men, sitting before their work stands with water dripping constantly, constantly, constantly, constantly on the glass. One hears the whir of tiny copper wheels as they bite into the glass here, there. First a general outline, a deepest cut, then the bold sweeps, and the deft pricks. Each whirring bite represents a touch of the artist's brush. Figures are shown in bold relief. Some cuttings are deep. The glass is thick and tough, and the artisans let their wheels take out much glass to win the substance of the artist's thought.

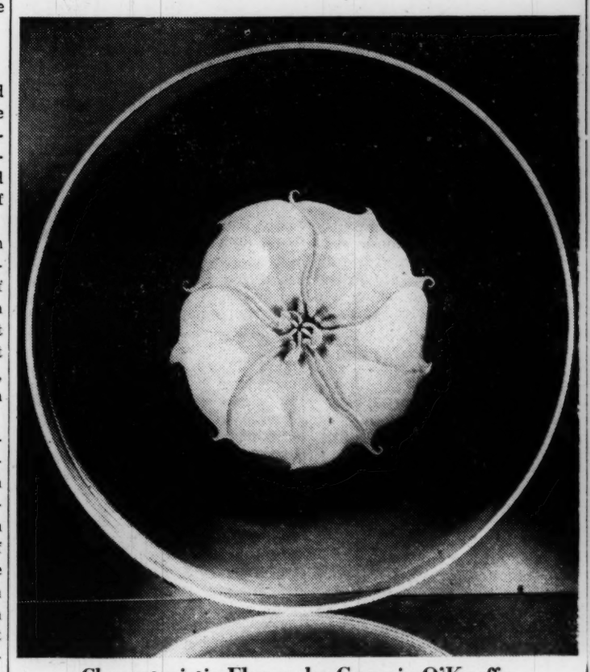
In the finished product, the artisans become transparencies. Like the beautiful glass vases and trays, they are in the background, yet the artists' work stands out in bold expression. Shift the light, new beauty and fresh inspiration, and a glance through from the rear seems to take one to the heart of the work!

Besides those mentioned, other artists whose work is represented in this collection are Christian Berard, Muirhead Bone, Jean Cocteau, John Steuart Curry, Salvador Dali, Andre Derain, Eric Gill, Duncan Grant, John Gregory, Jean Hugo, Peter Hurd, Moise Kisling, Leon Kroll, Fernand Leger, Aristide Maillol, Paul Manship, Isamu Noguchi, Georgia O'Keeffe, Jose Maria Sert, and Pavel Tchelitchew.

Steuben made six pieces from each of the 27 designs, one of each remaining for the collection, the remaining five going on sale. The pieces range in price from $400 to $1,000.

Pictures from Gump's Galleries

An American Harvest—by John Steuart Curry



Characteristic Flower by Georgia O'Keeffe

The Work of Leon Kroll

NEWS ITEM— THE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE IN CONJUNCTION WITH PURDUE UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES A NEW, IMPROVED POPCORN WITH A BIGGER POP!

WHO PUT DYNAMITE IN THOSE LOGS?
THAT'S NOT DYNAMITE, PAW,—THAT'S THE NEW SUPER-POP POPCORN
BANG
WHAT'S ALL THE SHOOTING ABOUT?
NO SHOOTING, SARG—JUST POPPIN' CORN
POP
BOP BANG
UH-UH! ANOTHER FLAT!
NO! JUNIOR JUST DROPPED SOME POPCORN ON THE MUFFLER
QUICK! HENRY! THE NAZIS MUST HAVE LANDED!
POP
BANG
JUST THE BAILEYS HAVING A POPCORN PARTY
I WISH THEY'D PUT SILENCERS ON THE KERNELS
L.E. van Loan

By a Staff Artist

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

London Theaters Thriving

By Harold Hobson

London

Theater after theater in London is crowded out at every performance. Players who have agreed to appear for some nominal sum each week plus a percentage of the profits are rapidly becoming able to view even the new income tax schedule with equanimity. Managers smile. The fall season is full upon us. Yet the number of new productions is surprisingly small. This is an inexplicable situation. It is a paradox in economics. Gold is shining in the gutter; and no one, apparently, will stoop to pick it up.

The theaters, of course, have to face peculiar difficulties. Authors, for some reason or other, do not seem to be writing many plays. I put this to Tyrone Guthrie, the producer, and he said that most playwrights of established reputation find their hands full with work of national importance. Nicholas Phipps, whose revue lyrics I have several times commended, is now in the Royal Artillery. Even older men, like J. B. Priestley, who served in the field in the last war, are swept up in the great campaign. Mr. Priestley's broadcasts to the United States and the Dominions take him up and down the country, and when he is brought to rest in front of the microphone at Broadcasting House, it is usually at some incredible hour in the middle of the night. Conditions like these do not conduce to a steady flow of new plays.

But it is not the men only whose energies are being diverted into more active war work than is provided by the theater. Women, too, are now to be called up in order that they may be drafted into factories and workshops. How this will affect the drama, no one as yet appears to know. It is hardly too much to say that the Government has not thoroughly made up its mind as to its attitude to the world of entertainment. It enrolls film actors in the forces, and then releases them to make pictures. It enrolls stage actors into the forces, but so far as I know it has never released any of them to put on a play.

Yet it looks on the theater benevolently. Robert Morley, clad in the impressive colored coat and knee breeches he wears as Charles James Fox in the film, "The Young Mr. Pitt," put it this way to me the other day, "The Government thinks the theater is good for morale. But the cinema is an export." Up to the present, however, I think it is correct to say that no actress actually in employment has been commandeered by the Minister of labor.

Another factor that is causing considerable trouble at the present moment is the question of evening performances. It now gets dark too early for an evening show to finish before the nightly blackout begins. If only the Germans would start bombing us again theater managers would know what to do. They would confine themselves, as they did last winter, to matinees. But in the absence of actual air attack, they are left undecided and unhappy.

Some houses, like the Coliseum, the Saville, and Wyndham's, have either abandoned or reduced the number of their evening performances. Others, like the Haymarket, His Majesty's, Prince's, and the Piccadilly, give a night show starting around 6 o'clock. One solitary theater, the Comedy, realizing that at whatever hour a night performance begins the audience cannot get home in the light, has boldly put back the time of raising the curtain to 7 o'clock. And when I was there a few nights ago the place was so crowded that the management had to give me a box. They had not a single stall left. This, moreover, was for a revue—"Rise Above It"—which has already had over a hundred performances.

In these circumstances, what is really surprising, perhaps, is not that at the moment London is putting on few new shows, but that 17 West End theaters are open, and most of them doing well.

Brilliant Barton Mumaw

By Margaret Lloyd

When Barton Mumaw, the brilliant young American dancer who won distinction in Ted Shawn's now disbanded group of men dancers, and is beginning the season with a tour as solo recitalist, appeared recently in Boston, he was heralded in the advance publicity as "a second Nijinsky" and "the greatest American male dancer of his generation."

Such exaggerated claims are no help to an artist. In the first place, too big a build-up is likely to let an audience down. In the second, even if a few unthinking persons accept the verdict, believing it must be so because they have seen it in print (if they do see it), the majority of self-directing people who make up the average dance audience are able and prefer to form their own conclusions. Thirdly, there are too many splendid young American male dancers active today, justly to single out any one as the greatest.

Fourthly, and in the pre-first place, it is no proper praise for any ranking dancer to be rated a second anybody. It is as himself that he is interesting, and not as a copy of some other dancer.

Anyway, Barton Mumaw is not a second Nijinsky, no matter if his high jumps and long leaps could be measured in exact proportion to those of the great Russian dancer. They are a world as well as a generation apart.

Mumaw is an American, intelligent, clear-eyed, athletic, good to look at, whole. He was born in Pennsylvania, grew up in Florida, where he studied at Rollins College, joined Ted Shawn's company before the inception of the male group, showed promise, even brilliance of technique from the beginning, and in the seven years of the Men Dancers' existence, touring the United States, Cuba, parts of Canada, and England, has proved himself a first-rate dancer, and a first-rate person.

* * *

His background is utterly different from that of the Polish-Russian dancer, who grew up in the decadent atmosphere of Russian Ballet of the Diaghileff era, and finally came to tragic grief, as all the world sadly and sympathetically knows.

Mumaw could not emanate that decadent European atmosphere if he tried. He radiates health and well-being, soundness of mind and body; he expresses sincere, untroubled joy in dance. And, it should be unnecessary to add, it is what the dancer gives out through his technique, rather than the technique of itself, that counts.

No, Barton Mumaw is not a second Nijinsky, nor even a second Shawn—though the link to his illustrious teacher and director is the chief impediment in his present development. He reflects Shawn's style, idiom and bromidiom, uses Shawn's somewhat limited vocabulary of step and gesture, except in his more soaring ballet work.

He needs to delve deeper into the vast reservoir of movement in order to develop his own identity as a native American dancer, or else to pursue further his study of academic ballet and join an American ballet company. If he is essentially a soloist, he could, like another brilliant young American dancer, Paul Haakon, give miniature recitals in night clubs or revues, at least for a season or so. For the full evening's solo recital puts too great a burden on both dancer and audience in these days of opulent productions.

In the Boston program, Mumaw was at his best in the Bach "Bourrée," and "The Banner Bearer," his own compositions, and in "The Mongolian Archer" and "Dyak Spear Dance," which are Shawn's. In the latter two, force is expended in pantomimic action of exotic warrior life, with much leaping and whirling. The "Bourrée" is in effect an inspired music visualization, and "The Banner Bearer" makes elaborate play with a long, spectacular banner, an enlargement of the early Denishawn way with scarves. All are pleasant and delightful. Mumaw does a wonderful series of outside turns, some marvellous leaps and jumps.

* * *

But as the program progresses it is discovered that the same, or very similar, steps and figures, are used in different costumes. There is little rhythmic variety, and no rhythmic surprise. Music and movement are matched, line for line, phrase for phrase, more frequently than they are opposed. It is good synchronization, but the excitement of strange accents, of off beats, is missing. There is the expected syncopation in "Blues—1929," a solo ineffectually extracted from the group "Jazz Decade" of Shawn's "O Libertad!" There is very little bodily counterpoint in any of the solos, though Shawn has been known to use group counterpoint, if sparingly.

When it comes to essays in emotional communication through movement itself, as in Mumaw's own "Funerailles—(War and the Artist)," the projection fails for lack of technical equipment, and possibly of temperament. The emotions stirred by Mumaw's dancing come through in overtones. He is not today a creative, expressional dancer.

And this is not odd, since he is a Shawn disciple, and Shawn has never carried movement to the border of its potentialities. Shawn stopped where his independent pupils, who have turned out to be the leading American dancers of the day, began. And this with all respect for what the famous American dancer has done, and may still do, for American dance.

He has done almost everything. He has presented dance with song, with poetry, with music and without it, offered intrinsic stylizations of Indian, Spanish, and other racial and national dances, developed the motion choir, the religious ritual dance, and above all, established the virility and importance of the male dancer. But he has not developed movement range far beyond his earlier conceptions. And, as the vacabulary of movement is not more static than any language, but grows and expands with living application, he has, in this one department of dance, more or less stood still.

* * *

This Mumaw cannot afford to do. With his gifts of taste and talent, his privileged background of training, his superlative craftsmanship, his attractive presence, his youth with which to face this fierce and terrible epoch, he has everything to make a first Mumaw, and not a second Nijinsky, or anybody else. He can use these gifts to bring comfort and at least brief surcease in the world's affliction by brilliant entertainment, or probe kinetically into experience to envision its underlying truths.

At present he puts on a good, lively show, with gorgeous costumes or display of fine physique. The vigorous outer rhythms are the regular rhythms of pounding drum-beats and pounding feet. The gentler inner rhythms lack subtlety, complexity. There is more symmetry than asymmetry in design. There are more curves than angles. The lyrical passages tend to the sweet, graceful line, without the acrid relief of accent. The humor, as in "The French Sailor," is a trifle coy; in "Pleasantly Satiric Comment" (both from the Shawn repertoire), consisting of cute quirks and capers.

It is largely peripheral dancing, and so it may continue, if he desires—in ballet shoes. He can command both allegro and legato, is sure and swift, or smoothly plastic, precise in landing from jump or leap, has extraordinary elevation and balance. It is good, straightforward, clean-cut, thoroughly enjoyable dancing, technically irreproachable—as far as it goes.

But it can go farther. It can go deeper. Its signal promise is that it may.

John Lindquist

Barton Mumaw in "Hellas Triumphant"

Blake Drawings on View

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

In a season which hasn't produced many imposing events so far, the appearance of the William Blake drawings for Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress" at the Knoedler Galleries, for the benefit of the Refugees of England, Inc., and the Adopt a Family Committee of the Community Service Society, has been an uplifting experience. The 29 illustrations of the famous classic were brought to this country, it will be recalled, about a year ago, through the courtesy of the Marquess of Crewe, in whose library they had lain, only slightly known to Blake scholars, for many years. An exhibition, it seems, first introduced them to America by the prospect that they are soon to appear in reproduction in a new version of Bunyan's work now being prepared by the Limited Editions Club. The drawings, which are in water colors, add considerably to our acquaintance with Blake in the field of imaginative art.

Of first interest is that, while smaller than the Blake illustrations for "Paradise Lost" in the Huntington Gallery in Pasadena, and the designs for the Book of Job in the Pierpont Morgan Library, in New York, these drawings are no less Blakean in character than the examples generally regarded as among his finest achievements. The possibility that they were something less than might be expected was suggested a long time ago, as long, in fact, as the last century, when W. M. Rossetti rather undervalued them when he compiled his list of Blake's drawings for Gilchrist's biography. They were viewed then, it appears, as something more exact than expressive of the artist's full genius. The fact is they were done in Blake's last years, according to authorities between 1824 and 1872, and not all of them were completed.

* * *

He could have added little, however, to make them more characteristic, or more personal. Blake, who was a deeply spiritual genius, must have had a great deal in common with Bunyan, but the latter's plain prose was hardly the richest food for his talents. Yet it furnished him an allegory full of spiritual meat and substance, and Blake undertook to illustrate it with the feeling he always showed for such subjects. Possibly the greatest difference between these illustrations and the masterpieces of the Book of Job and others is that they are held down more to the facts of the allegory, and less frequently take off into exalted flights of imagination.

About 20 of these drawings show Christian as the protagonist, and follow him through significant episodes in his search for spiritual understanding. Every one of them is an interesting record of the artist's genius, from the fragile, frieze-like "Christian and the Three Shining Ones," to the dramatic "Christian Beaten Down by Apollyon," in the artist's most vigorous style. There are several subjects in which Blake gains a combination of grandeur and beauty with great simplicity, and there is no doubting the fine and fervent feeling that underlies them.

* * *

In great contrast to this disclosure of the personal and spiritual in art is the collection of paintings at the Marie Harriman Gallery of "Les Fauves," the "Wild Beasts," as they were stigmatized on their first appearance as a group in the Salon d'Automne of 1905. Why these artists have not been shown as such before is one of the puzzles that are never fully explained. For most of the Post-impressionists, as they are also sometimes designated, have been exhibited in all manner of ways, individually and collectively, in this country for many years. But not before as "Les Fauves." Theirs too is a preeminently personal art, but also a violent and rebellious one. Cézanne had been discovered, and his importance to them was overwhelming. Gauguin, too, and to a lesser extent, Van Gogh, had made impressions upon them. Modern art, when these paintings were first produced in the midst of all the boisterous ardor of a "new movement," was in its veriest infancy. And they shocked everyone.

The names are familiar now. And the work, it must be said—considering all that has run under the bridge—doesn't shock as it once did, though its immaturity is surprising. There is Matisse, who was 36 at the time of the first showing, and the leader of the group. Then, among the more prominent, Marquet; Vlaminck, nowadays known for his dramatically painted landscapes; Dufy, the water colorist; Derain, who has come on to pay new respect to the Old Masters, and Georges Braque, who has established a brilliant formula for still-life painting. Not only are these artists familiar today wherever modern art is shown, but they have come a long way towards achieving valid individuality.

There are a few more names, which for the sake of the record should not be omitted—Henri Manguin, Kees Van Dongen, and Othon Friesz. But the list is not a big one; for the fauves were a closely formed, friendly group, who made their first advances side by side, often painting in the same studios. It is clear from seeing the early canvases at the Harriman gallery that they also, at the beginning, shared like ideas with one another There are so many instances of the use of Cézanne's formula, for example, as to provide almost all of them with a common denominator stylistically reminiscent of that pioneer.

Concerts in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Now that Bruno Walter has taken over, as the third of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony's nine conductors in its centenary season, it is possible to sum up, a bit breathlessly, the achievements of No. 2, although John Barbirolli will have a second and longer period of leadership a little later on. The fortnight under review had as its highlights two piano soloists and a new work composed especially for the orchestra's centennial. In retrospect, the soloists loom the larger, if only because there is every reason to expect that they will be heard again. Otherwise, the Barbirolli concerts were a return to a routine amply familiar.

The novelty was "Plain-Chant for America," with words by Katherine Garrison Chapin, wife of the Attorney General of the United States, Francis Biddle; and music by the negro composer William Grant Still. They had collaborated previously on a choral-orchestral work, "And They Lynched Him on a Tree," twice performed at the Lewisohn Stodium summer concerts. Mr. Still's latest score is dedicated to President and Mrs. Roosevelt and, as its title would indicate, it waves the flag. A baritone soloist proclaims that the freedom that men "died for and sung for and worked for is living yet."

* * *

"Plain-Chant for America" is not remarkable music and it is plain-chant only in name. That it is "for America" can scarcely be doubted by any one who reads the text or hears it sung. The music is recognizably Mr. Still's in the basic sound of his themes, his harmony, and his orchestration. Perhaps it is even a little too recognizably his, in its kinship to music of his composition for the films and for the "Theme Center" at day-before-yesterday's "World of Tomorrow"—The New York World's Fair. Praise may be accorded the declamation, as declamation, and the manner in which the orchestra keeps out of the way of the declaimer. To Wilbur Evans, who sang the voice part, went his just share of the applause for a vigorous and high-spirited delivery of what might be termed a musical oration. The pianists who have basked in the favor of Mr. Barbirolli's audiences are Josef Hofmann and Robert Casadésus. In Beethoven's G major Concerto, No. 4, Mr. Hofmann was keyboard mastery personified and more than a little beatified. His tone was seraphic, his technique brilliantly assured. Details were of the utmost polish and it was obvious that an imperious musical will was at work in every phrase. Mr. Casadésus served Mozart and Ravel, playing the former's Concerto in B flat major (K. 595) on one occasion and his C minor (K. 491) on another; plus the Ravel Concerto for the left hand alone, both times. Mr. Casadésus's Mozart was distinguished by its symmetry, its refinement and its purling tone, rather than by sparkle and élan.

If the Ravel concerto had been written for four, six, or eight hands instead of one, it might have been just as interesting musically. But it would not have been so difficult to play. Mr. Casadésus did not make light of its difficulties, But he overrode them in a manner to meet the composer's requirement when he said that the essential was to create the effect "not of light, delicate texture but of a score written for both hands." There was more enthusiasm for these latest performances than could be recalled as having been made manifest at any previous playing of the work.

* * *

That Arturo Toscanini will return to the direction of the Philharmonic-Symphony for a fortnight after the close of the regular season is, of course, the news that caps a climax in the orchestra's plans for outdoing the festivities of any past celebration. The Toscanini concerts will be given between April 20 and May 3, the regular season ending on April 19 with Mr. Walter as conductor. Mr. Toscanini's last concert with the Philharmonic-Symphony was in the Spring of 1936, five seasons ago. In all, he was with the orchestra 11 years, a generous tenth of its entire history. Why he left it has remained much the same mystery as why he now seems to have taken leave of the NBC Symphony, an orchestra which may be said to have been established for him.

Edith Wharton's "Ethan Frome" has been purchased by Warners for Bette Davis. It is to follow "In This Our Life" on Miss Davis' schedule. Raymond Massey is to play the co-starring role, which he created in the Broadway stage version of the novel.

Columbia by Schafer

Benny Baker

In "Let's Face It," at the Imperial Theater, New York.

October Exhibitions in London

By Jan Gordon

London

There is now no doubt at all that the war has had quite a measurable effect on the once rather flaccid interest that Britain used to take in art. Some of this must be due to the extensive decentralization of Government offices and officials, who have passed with their cultural interests into the provinces.

Some also may be due to the scattering of the larger London art schools and their pupils and teachers; some to the leaven of exiled London artists, either seeking quieter spots or actually bombed out of their studios. In any case, the British Institute of Adult Education, with its "Art for the People" shows, backed by the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, finds ever-increasing interest in its activities. Also, the once almost rabid antagonism against modern experimental art has certainly changed (especially among school teachers) into an intelligent curiosity to find out what contemporary artists are really trying to do. To anyone like myself, who has been lecturing about the subject for the last 20 years, the change in tone of the general provincial audience is remarkable.

Possibly an immediate urge is added by the dearth of other kinds of interest. If you can't go for a spin in the car, a spot of art may be a substitute. Also some of the interest may be due to a desire to escape from the mental pressure of immediacy.

The purists may protest that none of these is really a proper reason for turning to art, but I hold that many a good movement has sprung from apparently inadequate motives. The justification may be discovered further along the road. No matter what may be stimulating the interest, we hope that a wider understanding is being built up and that the interest will change its basis as the understanding grows.

A visible consequence is that exhibitions are now popular everywhere. "Art for the People," "Living in Cities," touring collections of "War Pictures," exhibitions for the troops or munition workers, and exhibitions organized by local museums and galleries are very well attended, while London exhibitions are, so to speak, hung to capacity.

* * *

New additions to the "War Paintings" at the National Gallery keep up the interest and show gradual intensification of expression. The Civil Defense Services—at the Cooling Galleries, Bond Street—have organized what is designed to be a kind of non-stop exhibition, changing the pictures every month or so. In comparison with the National Gallery pictures, and perhaps remembering how the National Gallery artists themselves have deepened in recording capacity, I feel that the Civil Defense artists have not yet quite got down to the job. They haven't yet contrived, as it were, to get under their own skins and so, of course, fail to get under ours. This was practically my criticism of the Artists' International Association last month. In recording a war like this we realize that observation, skill and decoration are not enough; a sort of sympathetic passion is also needed, or, as Oliver Wendell Holmes might have said: "To paint a bombed house you have to be a bombed house."

The exhibition of Sickert's paintings at the National Gallery has stimulated at the Leicester Galleries an exhibition of his etchings. Compared, for instance, with John's etchings, these are comparatively little known and as yet are uncatalogued. Many of the plates, when finished, were printed only once or twice and often the results were given away to friends or fellow artists. Sickert's work is notable for its lightness of touch and biting, and its atmospheric and suggestive rather than its calligraphic quality. At his best period he depended on the needle and biting alone, claiming that an etching plate should be printable by any commercial printer. Afer 1915 he experimented with a graver. A large number of the subjects are transcriptions of variations of well-known drawings or paintings by him.

* * *

At the same gallery Miss Frances Hodgkins, our most brilliantly imaginative woman painter, seems to be coming out of her "lyrical variations" and is laying rather more emphasis on representation. But she manages to do this without sacrificing any of her inventive harmonies or use of emotional stresses. She will surely add to her admirers many who, hitherto quite eager to admire Miss Hodgkins, have felt difficulty in finding much, as it were, foothold in her later compositions. Considering the difficulty that many of the public find with some of Miss Hodgkins' later work, it is interesting to discover, as my wife, Cora J. Gordon, has done while teaching at the "Art for the People Exhibitions," that the instinctive appreciation of it by children is often far beyond that shown by the average of their elders.

At the St. Martin's School of Art, an exhibition is now open of decorations done by art students for loan to air raid shelters. These have been made a uniform size, so that, if wished, they can be interchanged, as in a lending library, from one shelter to another. The larger number have been executed by students about 20 years old, and show both stimulating capacity as well as decorative feeling. I have recently come from Leicester, where also the students have been testing their talents on similar tasks, and in both cases I have been struck by the high level of capacity. Comparing it mentally with, say, the prize compositions that used to be submitted 20 years ago for the Royal Academy or Slade School scholarships, I feel that the stream of artistic talent, if it has not perhaps become very much deeper, has at least grown incomparably broader.

At the Redfern Gallery an exhibition of the collection of paintings formed by the late Maurice Ingram contains excellent examples of the better known contemporary Britons. At the Leger Gallery, as an innovation, the Huttenberg String Quartet is giving four afternoon concerts during the exhibition of the paintings of Boeslaw Leitgener, a gifted Pole, who is both poet and musician as well as painter.

Water Colors, Prints, Miniatures

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The thirty-ninth annual Philadelphia water color and print exhibition and the fortieth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters are simultaneously on view in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

The only innovation in the miniature aggregate is the emphasis placed on small landscapes and still-life. The water color show is outstanding as a fresh, vital, vigorous outpouring of American art expression.

As a whole the exhibition gives you a sense of headlong movement, with technique bolstering the accelerated tempo. A majority of the water colors are active; few suggest repose. They are, in fact, the jottings of an era that is basically disturbed.

Taking the entire country as laboratory for subject matter, these artists dig down beneath the actual scene to their own reactions to the scene. Here is no travelogue art, merely chronicling places visited, or corners found picturesque. The eye has had less to do with these water color concoctions than the mind and the emotions. American painters are thinking and feeling.

Something of the rush and tumble of the show creeps into the prize awards, also, although a majority go to entries more studied than spontaneous. The exceptions are the Philadelphia Water Color Prize of $200 to Paul Froelich of this city for his performing circus horses, "Circus No. 1," and the Dana Water Color Medal awarded to New York's Reginald Marsh for "Steeplechase Swings, 1940."

Both Froelich and Marsh use color as incidental to drawing. Their compositions are of the quick, snap-shot type that, however long they may have required to finish, give a candid-camera sense of having been caught at the zenith of action.

Three awards, however, went to entries more decorative in flavor, where design is subjected to obvious discipline. Clare Leighton, English illustrator, now in this country, claims the Pennell Memorial Medal for "The Apple Tree," romantic illustration of boy and girl courting in the old orchard.

* * *

Prints also claim the Eyre Medal, given to Dorothy P. Lathrop of Albany, N. Y., for her admirably composed "Pixie, a Flying Squirrel"; and the Dawson Memorial Medal, awarded for distinction in painting or drawing of flowers or gardens, to Cynthia Iliff, Philadelphia artist, for a flower market lithograph, "Christmas in Charleston."

Not only were color drawings by Froelich and Marsh singled out for honors, but the entire exhibition this year stresses draughtsmanship. Particularly effective are groups of drawings from Albert Sterner, Fletcher Martin, and Jon Corbino—all active sketches of life in swift tempo, from bull ring to street brawl. Yasuo Kuniyoshi and Daniel Garber also are represented by rural sketches; while George Demetrios turns to line drawing of the nude.

Sketch technique again lends charm to Robert Gwathmey's color jotting of Negroes working in a field.

Geographically, the exhibition tours the East, from Andrew Wyeth's water colors of Maine—skiing and boating—to Joseph W. Jicha's Louisiana, its old balconies, and tropical inlets. West it goes, across the prairies, and through the southwest to California, culminating in a notable group of water colors by Millard Sheets.

There is less of the dust-bowl sort of comment this year, and more general interest in land that produces. Agriculture and the great open spaces pace industrial and urban subjects as favorite material. W. C. Watts touches upon Indian life, from a flock of sheep grazing to an Indian mother and her baby. William C. Grauer brings a breath of the West in "Goat Corral."

* * *

Then there is another group, interested primarily in the romantic or the decorative. In this coterie may be found dragons and knights by Henry Pitz or a decorative world from which Marguerite Gaudin draws Noah's ark and Persian archers.

Less fantastic, but equally imaginative, is a little study of Victorian nostalgia by Hobson Pittman in which a wistful girl in blue sits in a pink interior and gazes at the portrait of a gay lothario of the nineties hung over a lamp-lit mantel.

Occasionally it is the development of the individual that counts. William S. Schwartz, for instance, offers a richly toned study of an old lady that disciplines and controls earlier cubistic exaggerations.

Satire goes bitingly realistic in Ben Shahn's "Spring, 1940," while in Ralph Fabri's print, "St. Jerome," it uses a vision of dive bombers and burning cities for Biblical background.

Three awards were made in the miniature exhibition. The medal of honor of the exhibition society went to Mrs. Ruby Usher of Hollywood, Calif., in appreciation of high achievement; while the Howell Tracey Fisher portrait prize was awarded to "Refugee," by Mabel Welch, an able characterization, and the McCarthy prize for other than portrait to John J. Dull, veteran Philadelphia water colorist, for a city landscape, "Industrial."

Memorial groups of miniatures honor William J. Baer and Adrianna Tuttle.

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British Relief Needs Found Still Serious

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—More than 3,500,000 warm garments for war-stricken British civilians have been shipped by the British War Relief Society to date, while $900,000 worth of ambulances sent by the British American Ambulance Corps have safely reached British and Allied ports, it was revealed today in reports by the two organizations which stressed, however, that British winter relief needs were still acute.

In a survey of activities to Oct. 1, the British War Relief Society said cash contributions of over $11,000,000 and contributions in kind worth $3,830,000 had been received by it. Among the vast amounts of materials sent from New York have been 24,556 cases of donated winter clothing, 105,000 new garments and 85,000 children's garments made in Society workrooms.

Among items dispatched have been 332,062 pairs of shoes and boots; 338,576 piece goods of various kinds; 71,828 suits of knitted underwear; 47,000 overcoats and 10,056 cases of hospital bed equipment. Despite submarine attacks more than 97 per cent of the goods have arrived safely, it was added.

"The handling of this shipping reaches new stages of efficiency each month," Samuel A. Salvage, Honorary Chairman, declared. "Urgent needs are still to be met. This winter warm clothing for men, women and children, overcoats, mackinaws, woolen blankets and all the rest will be as essential as ever. Also there is an urgent need for money for maintenance of mobile feeding kitchens and ambulances, and homes for bomb-shocked and helpless children."

The British American Ambulance Corps report revealed that 39 ambulance units valued at $58,000 have been lost at sea since shipments began, all of them adequately covered by insurance. It was denied that any ambulances were lost when the S. S. Lehigh was torpedoed off the West Coast of Africa Oct. 19.

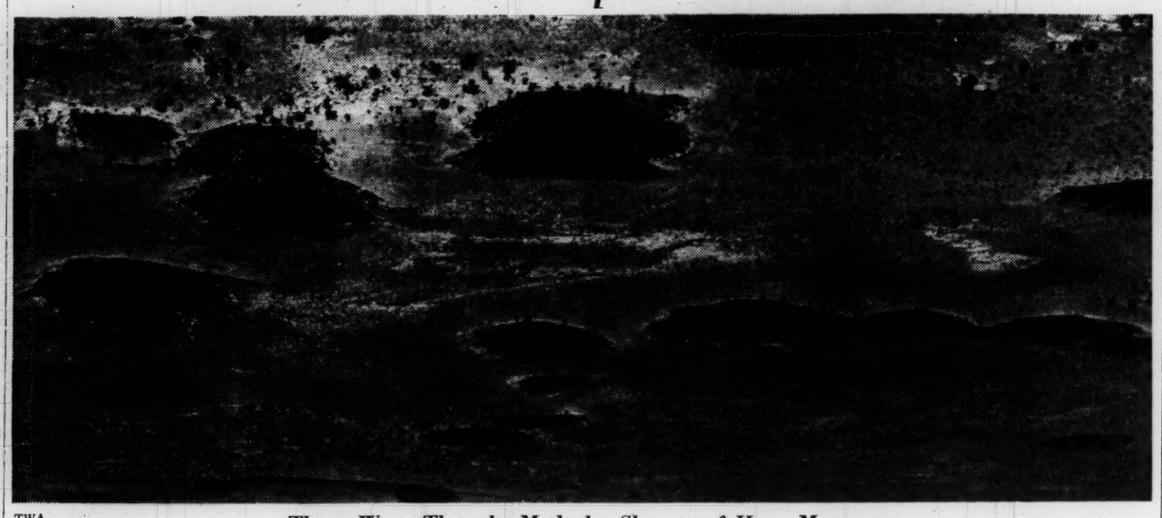
Meanwhile, on the domestic defense front, nearly $1,000,000 was added to the Treasury of the United Service Organizations when a check for $943,684.47 was turned over to U. O. Campaign Chairman Thomas E. Dewey representing proceeds to date of a campaign conducted on his request in American theaters by the motion picture exhibitors of the United States. A total of 10,605 theaters took part in raising the funds. The U. S. O. also announced that contracts for 167 clubhouses have now been let by the Army Quartermaster Corps, with work already under way on most of them.

MacLeish Wins Prize Of Poetry Magazine

CHICAGO (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, won the annual Levinson prize of the magazine "Poetry," it was announced.

The award, carrying with it the sum of $100, was made in recognition of his work entitled "Discovery of This Time" and the high merit of his contribution to American literature.

Craters 100 Feet Deep in Arizona Desert



TWA

These Were Thought Made by Shower of Huge Meteors

This is a view of a part of the 38 Holloway Craters, 20 miles south of Winslow, Ariz., some of them being 300 feet wide and 100 feet deep. For some time they were thought to be great pits made by meteors showering the earth but investigation shows they were the result of cave-ins of a layer of limestone caused by the impact of a giant meteor 45 miles distant. This occurred 25,000 years ago.

Historian Calls South a Colony

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8 (AP)—The South was described yesterday as an "economic colony" which can trace its poverty to "capitalists and imperialists in the Northeast who own the bulk of its productive property."

Dr. B. B. Kendrick, in his presidential address to the Southern Historical Association meeting here, added that a "great proportion of the South's social income is being drained out of the region by northern owners."

Chairman of the History Department at the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Kendrick said "the situation appears hopeless unless the present world revolution which engulfs us ends in the catastrophic collapse of the financial, capitalistic and imperialistic system."

Stating that the South has existed 300 years as a colony, he said half of that period was spent under England "whose merchants, manufacturers and financiers were able—through terms of trade unfavorable to the South—to draw out of the region its social income.

"The Revolution," he said, "freed the South from British control and that freedom might have been permanent had the Southern States after the war established a southern confederacy, instead of becoming a minority in the United States.

"For 70 years, then, it suffered the same disadvantageous terms of trade with the Northeast which had marked its colonial status under Great Britain. The secession of 1861 was an unsuccessful effort to throw off this dependence.

"The defeat of the South meant that hereafter it became even more a colony of the Northeast in that terms of trade and the money and banking system by which balances were settled were unfavorable to the South.

"This status," he concluded, "is complacently accepted by most Southern businessmen and politicians who in effect are the agents, factors and attorneys for Northern interests."

Arizona: Land of Caverns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winslow, Ariz.

It was no surprise to anyone in Northern Arizona when Dr. Harvey H. Nininger found that 32 "meteorite craters" along Chevelon Creek were only spots where the limestone had collapsed into underground caverns.

There is hardly a cowboy or prospector whose work takes him into the wilds of Arizona who cannot tell of caves that he has found "without end." Meaning that they extend as far as anybody has dared to go, and no one knows how much farther.

The "craters" on Chevelon were brought to public attention last summer when they were spotted from the air, although stockmen had known of their existence. They are scattered over 18 square miles, are from 150 to 500 feet wide and 50 to 300 feet deep. Dr. Nininger, Curator of the Denver Museum and authority on meteorites, flew over them and visited them by automobile.

His opinion was that they were not made by fragments from the celestial visitor that created famed Meteor Crater, 45 miles distant. Instead, they were pits where a limestone shell gave way in the earthquake that followed the meteor's impact, 25,000 years ago.

East of Flagstaff there is a "sink hole" into which flood water pours when not kept out by dikes. Immense floods have flowed that way, but never one too big to be swallowed. The water simply drops out of sight and no one knows where it emerges. The cave is so dangerous that no one has explored it for more than a few hundred feet.

Near Ashfork is Cathedral Cave. This is a series of immense chambers, only four or five of which have been entered. Each time an explorer thinks he has come to the end, he finds another opening into the mysterious underworld.

Best known of all Arizona caves is Colossal, 20 miles southeast of Tucson. Some of its formations rival those of Carlsbad for weird beauty, and it may be even larger than Carlsbad. Its recesses have been explored five or six miles, but there are dozens of passages leading to untold distances and untold wonders.

Ernest Douglas

Hybrid Corn Types Make Yield On Average the Best Since '20

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—Whirring corn pickers and stalwart huskers belatedly harvesting the Nation's big 1941 crop are displaying effects of one of the most important changes in farm practices in recent years—the rapidly expanding cultivation of higher yielding hybrid corn.

Weaving through the Middle West's brown forests of corn, where ground is dry enough to permit work, pickers are taking an average of more ears from fields than in any season since 1920, grain trade reports indicated today.

The estimated corn yield per acre for the United States as a whole is 30.5 bushels, although in some localities yields are less than last year. This compares with a national average of 28.3 bushels in 1940. In some states where nearly all the acreage is hybrid, yields have been estimated up to 52 bushels.

Husking returns have disclosed stalks bearing two to three well developed ears are common on most hybrid fields. Normally a farmer could expect only one ear and possibly a nubbin from open-pollinated corn, crop experts said.

The yield is so good that it more than offsets the smallest corn acreage planted since the turn of the century. Thus, they will harvest approximately 2,600,000,000 bushels, according to latest estimates, or more than 150,000,000 in excess of last year's crop. This crop has been topped only by those of 1937 and 1932 and possibly 1939 in the last decade. Recent wet weather has delayed harvesting, but crop experts believe production will not be affected materially.

This large crop, market experts said, will be a boon to the Nation's effort to increase output of foods, particularly livestock products, in the emergency. Corn is a major livestock food.

The rapid advance in the use of hybrid seed, produced by crossing strains which have been inbred to bring out only favorable characteristics, dates from the droughts of 1934 and 1936, two years of crops more than 1,000,000,000 bushels smaller than the 1941 harvest. Crop experts said hybrid corn has qualities that enable it to resist drought, insects, and other unfavorable factors.

The hybrid belt has widened in a few years to include an area spreading from central Ohio west through northern and central Indiana and Illinois, Iowa and southern Minnesota and Wisconsin that has 80 per cent or more of its acreage planted for higher yields. Iowa, the leading corn state, had little hybrid in 1934, but this year the indicated area is 95 per cent of the total acreage.

The percentage of hybrid fields drops outside this belt. Along the eastern seaboard, however, planting has increased rapidly and for the Country as a whole the hybrid acreage has been estimated at about 37 per cent of the total corn area, compared with 30 per cent last year.

New Symphony by Lourié Heard

By L. A. Sloper

The central item of Dr. Koussevitzky's program for the fifth pair of Boston Symphony concerts (Nov. 7-8) was Arthur Lourié's Symphony No. 2, labelled "Kórmtchaia," which had its first performance yesterday afternoon. The program also listed Haydn's Symphony in B flat, No. 102, and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms.

From Mr. Lourié's pen we had previously heard a "Sonate Liturgique," for small wind orchestra and alto chorus, and a "Sinfonia Dialectica." The composer, who is also the biographer of Dr. Koussevitzky, is a Russian and was once a Soviet Commissar, but in 1923 he went to Paris and, we are informed by the program notes, his name is now "unmentioned in print, nor does it exist, so far as present Russia is concerned."

Mr. Lourié is known for his intellectualism, and for his preoccupation with the early liturgical music of the Roman Catholic Church. Both these qualities were observable in the two compositions of his heard previously in Boston. They are evident also in this latest. But in this latest there is also a greater musical interest.

* * *

The work is, like so many of its contemporaries, a "symphony" in name only, if we are to judge it by classical standards. Actually it is a seris of variations—not, we are hastily reminded by a French analyst quoted in the program book, on a theme, but on "the 'intonation of intervals,'" and the variations are "modulated and cadenced, not by the 'natural' play of 'dominants and tonics,' manifest or latent, but by a harmonic mechanism very different and very novel, based on unaccustomed use of dissonances. The function of these dissonances is neither to 'spice' nor fix the tonality in the classical manner. They are in the shape of a 'false bass' or other apparently foreign addition to the tonal environment, becoming a 'contrasting background' against which the melody stands with greater precision."

The prospective concertgoer should not be discouraged by these notes, for the music is easier to follow than the explanation. It even has tunes, remindful of Moussorgsky, and rhythms which certainly recall Stravinsky. It is Russian music, with a liturgical atmosphere. The opening motto is in the nature of plain-chant, and the variations disguise it with contrasted, often pleasing, and almost always interesting forms.

There is perhaps less that is novel in the work than the program notes quoted would suggest. Whatever name is given to the introductory group of notes, it is still a motive: the difference is that it has no definite tonality, but there is nothing new about that. Neither is there anything new about the building up of a theme from scraps; it has been done for example by D'Indy and by Sibelius.

* * *

No; it would be better to disregard these intellectual dissertations and follow the advice of Professor Tovey about Haydn, to the effect that the only way to get his sense of form "is to listen naïvely to the music, with expectation directed mainly to its sense of movement."

Yet as we listened naïvely to the particular symphony of Haydn's that was played yesterday, we did not feel that we were getting everything from it that we might have got. It was performed by an orchestra reduced as to its double-basses but not, apparently, as to its other strings; and it was treated as a vehicle for virtuosity rather than as a musical composition. The performance was of course extraordinary; but it was lacking in grace. The tonal volume was too great, the accents were too heavy, and the pace at which the Finale was taken was so amazing a tour de force that it drove all thought of the music from the mind.

'The New Yorker' Returns

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo presented "The New Yorker" last evening in the last lap of its one-week stand at the Opera House, and it seems to be a snappier production on re-acquaintance.

This ballet by courtesy of The New Yorker magazine consists of animated cartoons from its pages. Steps forth the Hokinson Lady (Tatiana Chamie), carries on a flirtation with Eustace Tilley (Zoritch), which Franklin in a false nose ferrets out along with other matters, as a Gossip Columnist.

That is about all there is of plot, but there are a great many character sketches. Jean Yazvinsky makes a gorgeous Dowager, and Vladimir Kostenko a doughty Colonel. Massine's Timid Man is the most endearing of his newer roles.

In Central Park Plaza and in a near-by Night Club, the company dances its feet off, swinging ballet pas to Gershwin's music, and having a wonderful time.

Franklin in two grand solos mixes hoofing with tours en l'air. Massine's theme of eccentric steps is transformed into a comic pas seul. The Débutante (Nathalie Krassovska) has a sportive adagio with her Three Boy Friends—Volkoff, Guerard, and James Starbuck. Roudenko does an apache dance with Alexandre Goudovitch. The Little King (Michel Katcharoff) blissfully kicks up his heels in pursuit of Leila Crabtree (the Girl). And Marc Platoff does a nice bit as the Policeman.

"Sylphides" and "Beau Danube" were the other ballets on the program, all conducted by Franz Allers.

Tonight the engagement closes with "Saratoga," "Schéhérazade," and "Gaité Parisienne."

Margaret Lloyd

Screen Notes

Joan Fontaine is to appear opposite Tyrone Power in Twentieth Century-Fox's production of "This Above All," from the Eric Knight novel. Anatole Litvak will be the director. R. C. Sheriff, author of "Journey's End" and of many films, has prepared the screen play.

* * *

Irving Cummings is to direct Theodore Dreiser's "My Gal Sal," in which Rita Hayworth and Don Ameche are co-stars. The film is the story of Mr. Dreiser's brother, Paul Dresser, actor and song composer. It will be made in Technicolor.

* * *

The first showing of the British production, "Ships With Wings," is scheduled to be given aboard the aircraft carrier, Ark Royal, the ship around which the story of the picture is built. John Clements and Leslie Banks are in the film. Sergei Nolbandov directed.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Marian Anderson. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Cleora Wood, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Saratoga," "Schéhérazade," Gaîté Parisienne," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Mirando. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey. Presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:30, 4:40, 8. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 6, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Rochester. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward and Frances Farmer. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:20 a m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey, Melvyn Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Flying Cadets," William Gargan, Edmund Lowe. 10:50 a. m., 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30. State Show: 9:55 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 4:20, 6:30, 8:35, 10:45.

Scollay—
Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:35 a. m., 3, 5:25, 9:55. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Sailors with Wings." "University of Southern California's Band and Glee Club." "Football Thrills of 1940." "Hollywood Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. "Yesterday's Heroes," Robert Sterling. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Radio Quiz Kids," "Pete Smith's Football Thrills," "Latin-American Tours," "Alan Mowbray comedy," "Helen Broderick's Hollywood." Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—
"This Way, Please," "Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Mercy Island," Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10.

Tremont—
"Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:05, 2:35, 6:05, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "Tight Shoes," Jane Withers. "Wide Open Town," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Navy Blues." Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. "The Gay Falcon" George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Mutiny on the Arctic." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray, Mary Martin. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.
University: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:35, 5:30, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President." 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Torso Murder." "Face at the Window." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 11:45 a. m., 3:11, 6:15, 9:12. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 1:40, 5:06, 8:10.
Codman Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:10, 4:30, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:22, 6:22, 9:22. "Lady from Louisiana." 2, 5, 8.
Park: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Whistling in the Dark." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "New York Town," 3:24, 6:28, 9:32. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Benjou. 1:24, 5:05, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Las Vegas Nights," Constance Moore. "Cyclone on Horseback." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 6, 9. "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. "Youth Will Be Served." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon and Anita Louise. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.
Mystic: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Jungle Girl Serial No. 10." 12:55, 4:02, 7:10. "Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong, Linda Hayes. 1:15, 4:22, 7:30, 10:03.
Orpheum: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Jungle Cavalcade." 1:45. Evenings. 7-11.
Strand: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15, "Highway West." 1:55, 8, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 1:32, 4:56, 8:03. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:39, 6:08, 9:10.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Accent on Love," Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland, Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "This Way Please," "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. "March of Time, No. 3."

QUINCY — Quincy: "Burma Convoy," Charles Boyer. "Pirates on Horseback."
Strand: "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Gambling Daughters," Cecelia Parker and Roger Pryor. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Gambling Daughters," Cecelia Parker and Roger Pryor. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.
Central: "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Hell's Angels," "Magic in Music." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "The Round Up." Richard Dix and Preston Foster. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lady Scarface," Paul Muni. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Lady from Louisiana." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee, Rosemary Lane. 2:09, 7:54. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. "Free and Easy." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Las Vegas Nights," Bert Wheeler, Constance Moore. "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. 1:45, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife." Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Joan Crawford. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:45, 8:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maurene O'Hara and James Ellison. 2:18, 6:40, 9:47.

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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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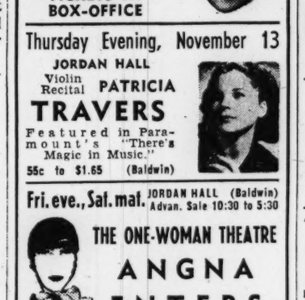

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A Kindergarten Salute To The Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Tiny kindergarten tots learn to love saluting Old Glory just as do the older pupils in the Long Beach public schools. These beginners in school are too young to understand such words as "allegiance" and "indivisible" in the official pledge to the flag, but they are not too young to have their own tribute to the Stars and Stripes. Our little five-year-olds have their own Pledge to the Flag—a simple little four-line statement.

The kindergarten boys and girls begin the school day by standing and facing the Flag. As they hold their hands before them they say: "The work of my hands." They then place their hands to their heads and say: "The thoughts of my head." Next they cross their hands over their heart and say: "The love of my heart." Finally they raise their hands in the direction of the Flag and say: "I give to my Flag."

Here it is in full:

"The work of my hands,
The thoughts of my head,
The love of my heart,
I give to my flag."

"Out of this daily tribute to the flag emerges respect for Old Glory and a child's idea of what American democracy really means," explains Mrs. Frances W. Clough, a kindergarten teacher at Abraham Lincoln Elementary School. "The giving of the kindergarten Pledge to the Flag, however, is only the beginning of education for good citizenship in the elementary schools.

"More than ever before teachers are emphasizing the traits of character that will make youngsters acceptable members of a community," stresses Mrs. Clough. "Little folks must learn to share. They must learn to take turns. They must learn to assume responsibility and carry through the tasks which they undertake. The establishment of these traits will lay the foundation for a kind of citizenship which will make good Americans. Good citizenship and loyalty to country, however, must begin with simple experiences that are within the understanding of young children in the primary grades."

1. "The work of my hands"
2. "The thoughts of my head"
3. "The love of my heart"
4. "I give to my Flag."

This is the Salute to the Flag given each day by the kindergarten children of the Long Beach Public Schools.

Little Children Can Work To Establish an Orderly World

How can adults help children to recognize things they can do in establishing an orderly world, based upon the sacredness of the individual?

One important solution seems to be to find ways of influencing children's social behavior toward order, peace, and well-being in their actual relationships with others. These social actions will be fundamental and convincing in a child's life if they are built upon understood, accepted, and self-imposed standards of conduct. If the basis of these standards is a sincere respect for the ideas, beliefs, and ideals of others, the thinking and conduct of a child will be directed toward appreciation of others and toward harmony in his ever-widening world.

The home is the natural place for a child to start understanding others. In the family he learns to live with people who have varying degrees of responsibility; with those younger and older than he; and with those having different temperaments, interests, talents, and abilities. Here he learns respect for personalities, for authority, and for certain family rules and regulations.

The school offers a larger world of experience in learning to get along with others. The class group allows practice in living with many of his own age. Here again he must learn to live with those whose ideals, opinions and convictions may seem strange to him. At the intermediate grade level he is able to broaden his understanding to include children of all age levels. This living together demands that he listen to others' opinions, weigh convictions, and support rules of conduct established by the majority.

The church and Sunday school help children to recognize that only individual, moral, and ethical action can lead to social action for world order. Respect for the individual is the essence of all great religious teaching and of democracy. Children at this age are idealists and respond to the ideals of love for their fellowmen, regardless of creed, color, or condition in life. Often it is easier to develop an understanding and appreciation for people in distant lands than for those who may be "different" near home. Nevertheless, puzzling situations in his "here-and-now world" should be sought; and the child should be helped to build right attitudes toward these situations.

The Golden Rule or the lessons of the Beatitudes, translated into his life, will help him to develop an imaginative understanding of social points of view. He should know that each individual must plan his own behavior, for acceptable social behavior is based upon the evaluated convictions of the individual. A Chinese proverb says: "If there is righteousness in the heart there will be beauty in the character. If there is beauty in the character there will be harmony in the home. If there is harmony in the home there will be order in the nation. Where there is order in the nation there will be peace in the world." . . .

If children are not helped to get a social point of view, they are apt to look on the conditions of the world around them as lucky accidents or chance happenings; or to view the disorder and destruction of nations and peoples as very sad, but also accidents or chance happenings. As the children learn about the interdependence of social outlook of individuals, groups, and nations, they will develop ways of behaving in harmony and discover things they can do now to build well-being and order in their world. If they are allowed to plan and act now, they will be better able, as adults, to perpetuate order in a wider world.

Getting Along With Others

If a democracy is to function properly, its citizens must be allowed to solve their own problems in their own way, always being careful not to infringe upon the rights of others. The United States is an example of large-scale democracy in the world today.

Public instruction in the United States at all times concerns itself with the type of learning experiences which lead to the formation of good habits, attitudes, and emotional control which make for harmonious living. These aims are probably more easily recognized in the kindergarten and primary grades than at any other level in the system.

When a child enters kindergarten he learns, probably for the first time in his life, the need for getting along with a large group of children. Here he learns to play, and to plan and carry out units of work harmoniously with the group.

The special American Education Week material published on this page today is provided through the courtesy of the National Education Association.—Education Editor.

Education for a Strong America

"Education for a Strong America" is the theme for the twenty-first annual observance of American Education Week, November 9-15, 1941. At no time in the history of America has this subject been more vital than at the present time.

There is no doubt that education today is challenged. It is imperative that we impress upon the public the importance of the types of learning experiences which lead to the formation of good habits, good attitudes, and the emotional stability which make for pleasant, peaceful living with others both near and far.

A strong, impregnable America depends upon the teachers, parents, and citizens of our nation. We must all work together to preserve the effectiveness of our schools and the defense of our country.

American Education Week is the time when some of the accomplishments of the schools are demonstrated to the parents. Teachers strive to show especially what is being done to develop good citizens. We must never lose sight of the fact that the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow.

Meet the 'Direction' Words

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English

Twelfth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

We will now go from the Basic English verbs to the rest of the words in that first list of "operation" words. They are the words which hold together the structure or frame work of our language. They are undoubtedly the most overworked of words, but they follow the same linguistic patterns that we touched upon in our work with the verbs. They expand their meanings from their simple root senses to cover similar processes on more abstract planes; and they are perhaps the most frequently used of all words when it comes to idioms.

The twenty words listed after the verbs are the words which give us direction. They are words which in the language of grammar are known as prepositions.

about	from
across	in
after	of
against	on
among	over
at	through
before	to
between	under
by	up
down	with

To get to the bottom of a problem it is always advisable to go back as far as possible to its beginnings, and the reader will forgive us if our explanations take us back to the nursery school classroom, where the little child is learning his language along with his daily experiences of life. We have found that as a rule the prepositions are given far too little attention at this period of education. If the child is not given direct instruction in the root senses of these words. He picks them up as idioms, with no thought as to their primary senses. Parents would find the questions of their small children less confusing if they made these linguistic patterns clear to them. We should have far less talk of Tommy "having something on" his pal Joe, or being "at outs" with his pal Bill if he had the respect for language that knowledge of its behavior would give him.

Here, then, is how the Basic English prepositions have been presented to young children. With these twenty made clear in their chief tricks and idiosyncrasies, the rest of such words in the language will be understood by the child as he comes across them.

Since a pleasant social atmosphere seems to be conducive to uninhibited learning we have encouraged classes of mixed age groups. Toddlers making their first ventures into linguistic communication have been present at the games which have clarified these all-important words for those taking their first steps in reading. The words are taken in groups: *on* and *off*, *to* and *from*, *up* and *down*, etc.

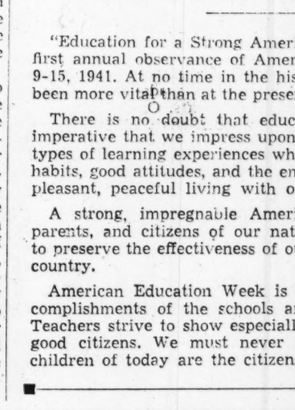
Although these words have root senses which are demonstrable physically, and from which their other senses spring, they will be met in the general use of language far more often in their expanded senses. It is necessary to give the young child this idea from his very first encounter. He must not get the idea that the physical sense is the only correct use. To counteract this impression we have presented all the prepositions in two aspects, one in the simplest root sense, and the other dynamic, in which the child sees the word in action or in the process of change. In our next article we will show how these little words are presented to the child.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Unto Others

To do to others as I would
That they should do to me,
Will make me gentle, kind and
good
As children ought to be;
And any kindness others need
I'll do whate'er it be
As I am very glad indeed
When they are kind to me.

Author unknown.



Starlight Shining

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In tones both crisply brusque
and dully flat,
My modern youngsters
just informed me that
this season they'd skip Christmas—
coolly said,
"We'll ship 'the trimmings'
overseas, instead."
My gladsome cry I stifled,
for parental
insight whispered, "'Skip'
the sentimental!"
Could they but see it,
picture their surprise
at Bethlehem starlight
shining from their eyes!

JANNIS PARKER DAY

It Means Freedom

In a time when everything we value is being threatened, we realize the importance of laying foundations for a new world order by giving the children an opportunity to do creative thinking. To know and practice the truth is the only basis for creative thinking, because it means freedom of the spirit.

School Public Relations

It is essential that a better understanding of the work of the public school be had both by those who seek the benefits of the educational system and by those who view public education only in terms of financial expenditures. One of the possible approaches to the problem is to inform the public about the work of the school. Opportunities should be seized to use every available avenue through which the story of the public school program can be effectively and judiciously told.

Broaden educational opportunities beyond your school by cultivating effective relations with the public. Make it your business to see that everyone who comes to your school leaves it with an enhanced appreciation of what it is doing. Make visitors welcome within the walls of the school. Prepare a neat folder for visitors, with a cordial greeting on the front cover and a simple, direct account of what you do in your school and how people can help you do it better.

Build up favorable attitudes toward education. Beyond and above financial support are moral support; public sympathy; appreciation for what schools are doing; intelligent co-operation between schools, homes, churches, and other educative agencies; and public assistance in removing from the community environment of children those influences which destroy the best educational efforts that you can make.

Develop mutual understanding with social services which meet the needs of children in your classes. Acquaint the child with the public librarian. . . .

Work with your parent-teacher association. This movement has become a powerful force in explaining the school to its patrons and townsfolk and has done much in helping to modernize and improve the curriculum, conditions under which the teaching staff works, and equipment.

Tinkering With Music

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Do you like to tinker with music? I mean, are you one of those who likes to pick out "Home Sweet Home" with one finger on the piano, or try "Oh Susanna" on the harmonica?

If you are one of those people who like to tinker with music, you can do so easily now, and have fun too. There are now on the market a variety of little instruments that may be procured at music stores and some variety stores. A tiny bugle is sold for twenty-five cents, with which a child (of course you buy it for some child!) may play any bugle call. Instructions come with it. A little bugle is the very thing for the boy or girl who often seems to have nothing to do, and it may be the beginning of his wanting to play a real bugle.

If a child is still a little young to make up his mind about whether to start learning on the clarinet or trumpet and you are hesitating about investing in one, try an ocarina, or one of the "Tonettes." It will not be long before he is able to play a tune, and he will get an idea of whether he is really in earnest about making music.

Perhaps your child has already become a musician on some real instrument. Yet he will most likely enjoy these "fun" instruments. I have in mind a boy who plays the saxaphone really well, yet now he loves to fool around with a tonette! A tonette and instructions may be purchased for one dollar. With it one may have as much fun as Alec Templeton does, who is said to enjoy it immensely. If someone can accompany on the piano, it won't be long before there is a nice little twosome playing "Suanee River" or "Long, Long Ago."

Another fairly easy instrument is the Recorder. It is a bit more ambitious, and worth any amount of time spent, but can be learned quickly. Some of them may be purchased for $2.50.

I know a youngster who loves playing the Recorder. He really sounds professional when he plays one of Bach's Chorales with piano accompaniment. This boy, by the way, likes to climb a tree and play. I saw him only yesterday up in the bay tree playing "Jeanie With The Light Brown Hair." (Any of Stephen Foster's songs are lovely.)

The Recorder is quite like a shepherd's pipe in looks and in sound. The music that wafted into my livingroom sounded sweet and flute-like.

It is fun to make music on these little instruments. And who knows, one may in the making become inspired to try learning to play one of the more difficult instruments—opening up a new world.

(Mrs.) M. G. W.

A Saturday Column

The Golden Rule

If children learn to recognize differences in each other and develop a tolerant attitude, their later lives will be influenced to recognize the rights and privileges of others. If they are living full lives on their own age levels—participating in activities, caring for pets, running a post office, having class discussions and making their own plans—they will realize that it is possible for them to effect a change in society. By learning to participate in the management of their own affairs, they learn how to put these attitudes of tolerance into action through good democratic procedures.

The practice of the Golden Rule is the only way to a peaceful and secure world. By many co-operative activities in the primary school, children learn to live with their contemporaries and to so appreciate mankind that tolerance will be thoroughly ingrained. . . .

We will be doing much for a new world order if we help them look at things squarely and without bias, learn to solve their own problems as they meet them, and share more broadly in socially useful enterprises. We must also insist upon their right to know the truth and to have inner security and confidence.

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Boston Bruins Start Off Again as Favorites in National Hockey League Race

Hub Team Meets the Leafs On Toronto Ice Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having made a clean sweep of the National Hockey League campaign a year ago by winning both the league championship and the Stanley Cup, the Boston Bruins start off again as favorites tonight when they tangle in Toronto with the Maple Leafs.

As befitting the holders of the world's championship, the Bruins are the last of the seven major-league clubs to swing into action, each of the other teams having appeared in at least one contest. The clubs the Rossmen will chase are Detroit, now out in front with one victory and one tie, the New York Rangers and Chicago Black Hawks, each with one victory, and the New York Americans, with one tie to their credit.

One New Name

The Bruins' 1941-42 edition will present only one new name from the way the team shaped up last spring. Gone for the season is young Terry Reardon, spark-plug not only of the third line, but of the whole outfit, who had passport difficulties and could not get across the border. Terry will do his playing for Montreal Canadiens this winter, although he will appear only in those games played by the Flying Frenchmen across the border.

In Terry's place is another youngster, Frank Mario, the only newcomer signed to a Bruins contract this season. Mario is set to play on the third line with Herbie Cain and Art Jackson, and Ross expects much from this trio. One other Bruin of last winter, Mel Hill, will also be missing. Hill was sold to Americans. Pat McReavy is the 15th player.

Two Lines Intact

The Bruins' first two lines remain intact and promise to make things interesting for the goalies around the circuit. Ross thinks so much of his first line—Roy Conacher, Bill Cowley, and Eddie Wiseman—that he has termed it his Three-Gun line, meaning that each member of the threesome is a marksman par excellence. The second trio is still the Kraut line—Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer.

No change has been made in the blue-line aggregation, and Flash Hollett continues to pair with Johnny Crawford, and Des Smith with Capt. Dit Clapper. In goal is Frankie Brimsek, who just missed taking the Vezina Trophy last winter in competition with Turk Broda of the Leafs, the winner, and Johnny Mowers, Detroit's brilliant rookie.

Leafs Strengthened

In meeting the Leafs tonight, the Bruins will be facing the outfit which has been made the second favorite in the early season ratings. Since the Bostonians edged the Leafs in the play-downs for the Stanley Cup last spring, the Torontos have been strengthened by the addition of a high-scoring right winger in Lorne Carr, who last year played for Americans. All last winter the Leafs had three right wings who scored only four goals apiece. In Carr Toronto has gained a player who scored consistently well in the seven seasons he was with Americans. His total during that period was 99 goals and 101 points, and with his help the Leafs are ready to step right in should the Bruins falter.

Following tonight's game the Bruins are scheduled to return to Boston for their final exhibition game of the season, meeting the Boston Olympics at the Arena on Armistice night. Toward the end of the week they go to New York for a Saturday night engagement with New York Rangers in Madison Square Garden. Sunday they return home for their first contest in Boston Garden, and will meet the Rangers on that date, Nov. 16.

Albert, Kmetovic & Co. Hope To Play Crain, Layden & Co.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 (AP)—Albert, Kmetovic & Co., which has only a weak, unofficial voice in such things, wants University of Texas' high-scoring Longhorns as its Rose Bowl opponent IF Stanford is the host team.

Stanford's traveling squad of 33 football players, possibly influenced by sight once again of Pasadena's famous bowl, took an informal poll among themselves last night and unanimously favored Crain, Layden & Co. to be their guests if they win the Pacific Coast Conference championship, the Times reports.

The Indians spent the night in Huntington Hotel, Pasadena, from where they looked down on the scene of their 21-13 conquest of Nebraska last New Year's. They play University of Southern California here today and are 1-3 favorites.

"My choice is Texas, because they are the best team," the Times quoted Pete Kmetovic, star halfback, and said he voiced the sentiments of All-America Quarterback Frankie Albert and teammates.

Coach Clark Shaughnessy sounded surprised when asked for comment. "Maybe the kids were just having fun," he suggested, and cautioned that two formidable foes, Washington State and California, still have to be conquered before the Indians can make any bowl preparations.

The coast champion annually is host in the big New Year's game and selects its opponent. The school's athletic officials make the choice, although an unanimous suggestion from the players undoubtedly would be considered.

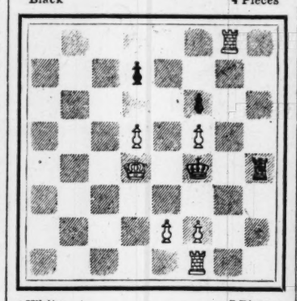
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Nov. 8, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2399
By F. Gamage

Black 4 Pieces

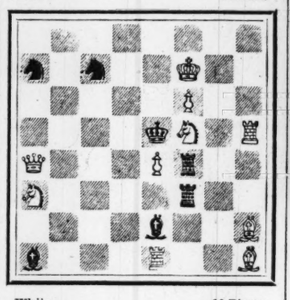


White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
6R1/3p4/5p2/3P1P2/3K1k1r/8/4PP2/5R2
(From "More White Rooks," 1911. One variation!)

Problem No. 2400
By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
8/kt1kt2K2/5P2/4kK1lR/Q3Pr2/Kt4r2/4b2B/b3R2B

(Once again this eminent composer honors this column with one of his previously unpublished problems. This is the first entry in the special composing tourney, mentioned below.)

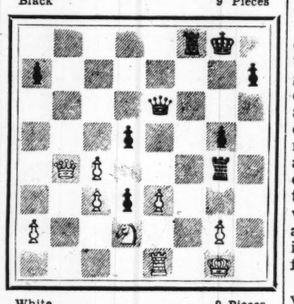
Solutions to Problems

No. 2397. B-K4
No. 2397. 1. B-R2 P-Kt8(Q)ch
2. R-Q4ch QxRch
3. Kt-B5 mate

End-Game No. 587. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Kt-K6, KxKt; 3 Q-B4ch, P-Q4; 4 PxPch, K-B2; 5 P-Q6ch, K-B; 6 PxP and wins. Or 5 . . Kt-Q4; 6 PxB, RxP; 7 KtxKt, Kt-K4; 8 Q-B4ch, and wins.

End-Game No. 588

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
What is Black's most direct win?
5rk1/p6p/4q3/3p2p1/1QP3r1/2PpP3/P2Kr2P1/4RlKl
(Prokesch-Johner, Pistyan, 1922. The latter wins quickly.)

Informal Composing Tourney

Problem composers are invited to submit original two-movers for publication in this column during the next few months. Alain White, eminent problemist, has agreed to act as judge, and the best problem submitted will win for its composer a book prize.

There are no thematic limitations. Any sound two-mover will be considered.

"My Fifty Years of Chess"

Frank J. Marshall, retired United States champion, is one of the world's most popular masters, and during his most active days he invariably won a high place in international competition. He is writing the story of his colorful chess career in a book to be published about the first of the year. Readers of the Chess Review have the pleasure of having a condensed version in serial form, beginning with the current issue.

Chess in the Services

Chess is commonly, and probaby mistakenly, considered good military training in tactics and strategy. But it cannot be denied that it is a pleasant pastime, and as such it is enjoyed by army and navy people.

Recently Captain Howard S. Holt, former president of the Manhattan Chess Club, was invited to play several Navy officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was quite successful, winning all seven games. This must have pleased an army officer!

Prize New York Championship Game

The youngest competitor in the New York State Championship tournament, held this summer at Colgate, had the distinction of winning the brilliancy prize. He is Clarence W. Hewlett, Jr., Schenectady Harvard student. His victim was Harold Evans, of Binghamton, whose last-round draw with Reshevsky contributed to the United States champion's mediocre standing.

Dutch Defense

Evans	Hewlett	Evans	Hewlett
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	11 QxKt	Q-K
2 P-K3	P-KB4	12 B-Kt2	Q-R4
3 B-Q3	Kt-KB3	13 QR-B	B-K5
4 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	14 Q-B2	Kt-Kt5
5 P-B4	B-Kt2	15 P-KR3	R-B3
6 Castles	B-Q3	16 P-B5	R-Kt3
7 QKt-Q2	Castles	17 PxB	Kt-K4
8 Q-B2	Kt-B3	18 K-R2	KtxKtch
9 P-QKt3	Kt-QKt5	19 PxKt	R-R3
10 Q-Kt	KtxB	Resigns	

St. Louis Game

Here is how Reuben Fine took advantage of Adam's questionable opening in a French Defense. Ultimately a passed QRP provided the irresistible threat.

French Defense

Adams	Fine	Adams	Fine
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	24 B-Q2	Q-Q
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 B-R2	R(B)-B3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	26 B-K	Q-B2
4 P-K5	P-QB4	27 Q-B2	P-R3
5 P-QR3	PxP	28 P-R3	Q-Q
6 PxB	P-Kt	29 R-R	R-B
7 PxP	Q-B2	30 Q-Q2	Q-B2
8 Q-Q4	Kt-QB3	31 R-R2	RxR
9 B-QKt5	KKt-K2	32 PxR	Q-B5
10 P-KB4	Castles	33 P-B3	R-R
11 Q-B5	B-Q2	34 R-R	Q-B8ch
12 BxKt	KtxB	35 K-R2	B-Q6
13 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	36 Q-B2	QxQ
14 Q-K3	P-QR4	37 BxQ	K-B
15 R-QKt	P-R5	38 B-K	K-K2
16 R-R	KR-B	39 K-Kt	K-Q2
17 R-R3	Kt-R2	40 K-B2	K-B3
18 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt4	41 P-R4	K-Kt4
19 KtxKt	BxKt	42 P-Kt4	K-B5
20 K-B2	Q-Q	43 P-Kt5	P-QKt4
21 R-Q	R-B5	44 K-K3	P-B3
22 K-Kt	Q-B2	Resigns (a)	
23 R-Q4	R-QB		

(a) Once the position opens up, Black will be able to get his R into action. On account of the passed QRP, White will be fatally tied up.

Gridman Takes to Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—A selectee for six months, Frank Young of Ponca City, Okla., now is an Aviation Cadet at Randolph Field, Texas. Young will be remembered as a football letterman for Northwestern University three years, the final being in 1939.

Pitcher Strikes Out

Wide World

DETROIT, Mich.—Harold Newhouser, left-handed hurler of the Detroit Tigers, pictured with his fiancee, Beryl Steele of this city. The couple met while attending the Post Intermediate School here two years ago. No date has been set for the wedding which is expected to take place before the club leaves for its 1942 spring training.

Clubmaking Art Being Lost With Use of Steel Shafts

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like a spring that never stops bubbling, even in the midst of a general drouth, John Bernardi, golf pro of the Charles River Country Club, is a never-failing fountain of interesting news or comment about the game and its devotees. I caught him at the work bench in his shop, pulling and hauling at a piece of metal in a vice. He completed the task, looked up, and remarked:

"Can't keep away from the old bench, can I? There are only a few of us left. Don't you agree with me that with the passing of the present generation of professionals and old-time assistants we won't have anybody left in the pro shops who could mold a club or do any of the more intricate work that used to be as much a part of the professional's education as ability to instruct? All that is passing out, since the advent of steel shafts, matched sets and the transference of club making from the shops to the manufacturers."

Bernardi is a quarter-century veteran in the professional game and first studied the art of club making under a famous clubmaker in California, later gravitating to Atlanta, Ga., before he moved to Worcester, then the Bellevue Club in Melrose, and later to the Charles River Club, where he has held forth for 15 years. Even as he was laying the groundwork of knowledge in the art of fashioning wooden shafts and heads and all the other details of his calling, the first of the steel-shafted clubs had come into the field; for, if my memory serves me correctly, a steel-shafted putter was carried to the national amateur at Merion in 1916, but the owner was advised by U. S. G. A. officials not to use it, even though there was no regulation against it.

Shafts From Africa

Having finished with his prophecy about the future of the club shop, Bernardi continued with the interesting piece of news that his friend Willie Ogg, old-time professional who has been for many years berthed at the Worcester Country Club, recently has received a shipment of wooden shafts from Africa, fashioned from danga wood, and plans to make up some sets from it this winter, against the possibility that the steel available for golf next year may be so curtailed that there may be a shortage.

This danga wood, according to Bernardi, finishes up better than hickory, the wood that had, almost exclusively, the golf-shaft field before the popularization of steel shafts. It is a wood that has practically no exterior evidence of cross grain, in contrast to hickory, and it will be interesting to find out how it shapes up in power and durability. Bernardi has requested Ogg to send him some shafts so that he can head them up and try them out for himself. Ogg learned of the wood through an agency in Scotland with which he does an importing business on heads for irons.

Made More Money

At this time of year in particular the professionals and assistants of what might be termed the "old school" realize what a crimp was put in their profession with the advent of steel shafts; for in the old days they knew how to put in their time and increase their earning power during the winter months; in the club shop, or at home, they worked industriously on new sets to sell to club members the following spring.

In the old days, furthermore, the relationship of the members and the professional was placed on a closer plane because, when players were driven to shelter by the rain, or foregathered at the club on such a day, it was nothing uncommon for them to congregate in the pro shop and look on while clubs were shafted, heads remodelled, and even try to personally supervise the work on a pet club undergoing alterations, or a new one being produced.

Prominent golfers of those olden days sometimes had ideas of their own on the form, weight, and balance of head of shaft, and in their desire to see that these ideas were carried out in minute detail they sometimes even stood at the elbow of the pro and directed him in his work. W. C. Fownes, Jr., national amateur champion of 1910, winner at The Country Club, Brookline, was a great hand at experimenting, and Jock Hutchinson, British open champion of 1921 as well as one of the supreme favorites many times for the U. S. open title, was his favorite clubmaker. "He nearly gets me disturbed," said Jock at one time, "with his head almost resting on my shoulder as I work out one of his pet ideas; but I'll grant that he knows what he knows what he wants."

Few of the topnotch golfers of today, professional or amateur, bother their heads any more about wooden shafts. One of the last of the wooden-shaft adherents in the professional ranks (may still be, for that matter) was Macdonald Smith, while of the front-rank amateurs the outstanding sticker for wooden-shafted irons was Johnny Fischer, who used them when he won the national amateur at Garden City in 1936 and stuck to them up to this very year. This fall he decided, at last, to try out the steel-shafted irons.

Stratton's Record

Incidentally, while I was in John Bernardi's shop in came a club salesman who showed Bernardi a new type of wooden club with an arrangement whereby a clubmaker can do an immediate job on re-shafting right in his own shop, instead of sending to the factory in the event of a broken shaft or the desire of a club owner to try out a shaft of different length. That opens up possibilities.

In Bernardi's shop, incidentally, is posted the record round of 65 established July 12 at Charles River by Emery Stratton, reading:

Out	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	5	3—32
In	4	3	4	3	3	5	5	2	4—33—65

Rudolph Captures World Pocket Billiards Crown

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland veteran cue expert, won the world's pocket billiards championship for the fifth time here last night by defeating Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y., youth, 125 to 65 in 19 innings.

Rudolph succeeds Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia, as the billiards champion. He defeated Crane last night in a second setto after Crane had previously beaten him.

In the championship matches yesterday, Rudolph won from Mosconi, Mosconi beat Crane, and Crane defeated Rudolph. Then, on the basis of points scored, Rudolph and Crane played another match for the crown.

Rudolph came through with an unfinished run of 64, high for the match in the final game.

Rudolph, Mosconi and Crane had tied during the 66-game, once around round-robin schedule, each with eight victories and three defeats, and then had agreed to play another round-robin among themselves for the title.

Crane took an early lead in the final match by scoring 28 in his first inning after Rudolph lost the bank, but the Clevelander found an opening for 13 in his second. Crane then clustered four more to lead 32-13.

Rudolph ran off 25 before scratching in the third, and Crane collected eight more before missing.

Both players collected points, but safety and scratch play followed for several innings—Rudolph fouling in the twelfth, running 13 in the sixteenth, 11 in the eighteenth and then 64 and out in the nineteenth.

Score by innings:
Rudolph—0 13 25 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 0 11 64—132, scratches 7, total 125.
Crane—28 4 8 11 0 0 0 9 8 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—69, scratches 4, total 65.
High run—64, innings 19.

B. U. Homecoming Day

Boston University will hold its biggest Homecoming Day in Terrier history next Saturday afternoon when the Scarlet and White eleven renews grid relationships with the University of New Hampshire after a lapse of six years.

It is fitting that New Hampshire is the club to celebrate Boston University's Homecoming Day in view of the fact that it was the Wildcats from Durham who helped dedicate the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field in Weston on Oct. 6, 1928. On that date, the teams battled to a scoreless tie, which was typical of the rivlary between the two schools for many years. In fact, they have met 10 times and four games have wound up deadlocked. In the other six, New Hampshire has a decided edge, having won four and lost two.

The two teams have met twice since Pat Hanley took over the reins at Boston University, and in those two games the Terriers emerged with a victory and a tie. They met in 1934 and played during a driving rainstorm similar to that of last Saturday. Curiously enough, a completed pass in the last two minutes of play enabled the Terriers to beat New Hampshire, 13 to 12. Last Saturday in another downpour, there was a pass in the closing minutes against American International which enabled the Terriers to win again. The game-winning pass against American International was thrown to Don Giles, who was rushed into the game for that purpose. In the New Hampshire game in 1934, though, Bill Croke was rushed into the game to throw a pass, which he did to Warren McNamara for a victory.

In 1935, the teams met for the last time and again, curiously enough, it was played in another sea of mud. It wound up in a scoreless tie with neither club being able to show any offense.

Next Saturday students who are in the R. O. T. C. will parade in dress uniforms and ceremonies will be held before the game in tribute to B. U. students and graduates who are now in the service.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 7

American Association
St. Louis 5, Tulsa 1

Week-End Hockey Schedule

Saturday

National League
Boston at Toronto
New York Rangers at Detroit

American League
Indianapolis at Cleveland
Washington at Pittsburgh
Providence at Hershey
New Haven at Philadelphia
Buffalo at Springfield

American Association
Dallas at Fort Worth
Minneapolis at Tulsa

Sunday

National League
Chicago at Montreal

American League
Cleveland at Indianapolis
Pittsburgh at New Haven
Buffalo at Providence
Hershey at Washington

American Association
St. Paul at St. Louis
Omaha at Kansas City

Today a Year Ago—
By the Associated Press

Clark Griffith announced Washington Senators would play night baseball in 1941.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 7

East
Mount St. Mary's 19, Upsala 0
Moravian 26, City College of New York 0
West Liberty 47, Rio Grande 0
East Carolina State Tea. 13, Bergen Jr. 7

South
Miami 34, West Virginia Wesleyan 0
Rollins 25, Davis and Elkins 0
Oglethorpe 53, Georgia Teachers 0
Southwestern Louisiana 25, Stephen F. Austin 0
So. Georgia Tea. 19, Mid. Georgia Col. 0
Tampa 10, Appalachian State 6
Mississippi South. 21, Louisiana Nor. 7
Millsaps 14, Spring Hill 13
Newberry 13, Lenoir-Rhyne 9
Tennessee Tech 27, West Kentucky Tea. 6
Newport News Apprentice 25, Fore River (Mass.) Apprentice 6

Midwest
Youngstown 19, Akron 0
Washburn 33, Peru Teachers 7
Missouri Valley 52, Tarkio 7
William Jewell 27, Culver-Stockton 13
Kirksville (Mo.) Tea. 0, Maryville (Mo.) 0 (tie)
Missouri Mines 20, Cape Girardeau (Mo) Tchrs 0.
Doane 20, Burlington Junior 0.
Mankato (Minn) Tchrs 6, Moorhead Tchrs 0.
Superior (Wis) Tchrs 27, Duluth 0.
Simpson 20, Western Union 0.
Dubuque 14, Parsons 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 19, Buena Vista 6.
Midland 20, Hastings 6.
Central (Ia) 25, Penn (Ia) 6.
Kearney (Neb) 28, Wayne 0.
St. Mary's (Minn) 24, St. Olaf 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 7, York 6.
Ottawa 14, College of Emporia 0.
Central (Mo) 0, Kemper 0 (Tie).

Southwest
North Texas Tchrs 26, Austin College 6.
Central Oklahoma State 26, Oklahoma City 0.
Ouachita 14, Arkansas Tchrs 0.
Arkansas Tech 20, Henderson 0.
Texas Wesleyan 60, Daniel Baker 0.

Rocky Mountain
Idaho (Southern Branch) 39, Weber (Utah) 7.

Far West
Redlands 13, Laverne College 0.
California Tech 14, Pomona 0.
Western Washington College 20, St. Martins 13.
Willamette 55, College of Puget Sound 7.
Pacific Lutheran 20, Central Washington 7.

Ross Calls Shewchuk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 8 —Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins last night announced that he had recalled Jack Shewchuk from the Hershey Club of the American League to replace Jack Crawford in the Boston lineup against Toronto Maple Leafs in the Bruins opening league game here tonight. Crawford practiced with the Bruins here yesterday, but Ross decided, however, he should have additional rest and called up Shewchuk. Ross further said that McReavy would start at right wing with Jackson at center and Cain at left wing in the Boston third line, but that he also would use a third-line combination which had Mario at center and Jackson at right wing.

American Soccer League

The first half of the American Soccer League (New England Division) schedule having been completed, finds the Scandinavian team of Worcester and the St. Michael's of Cambridge tied with seven points each. The play-off game to decide the winner for the first half of the competition will be played on the grounds of the Boston Celtic Club at South Boston, Nov. 9. The kick-off is scheduled for 2:30 p. m. In case of a tie, two periods of 15 minutes each will be played.

By-Plays

On Saturday last Harvard made use of the intentional safety. With the score 6 to 2 in favor of the Crimson, which was holding the ball around its three-yard line, Harvard elected to take a safety rather than risk a touchdown through having a punt blocked. The result was a 6-to-4 score and that was the score at the end of the game.

Several persons have asked us if we considered that sound football. Some even hinted that it was poor "sportsmanship" on the part of the Crimson, while others thought that it would have been much better strategy to risk a blocked punt rather than give away two points with the score so close.

Our answer to the "sportsmanship" angle of the play is that it certainly is perfectly within the bounds of sportsmanship to take an intentional safety. There is nothing in the rules which says it should not be done, and we maintain that any play which is legal can be used without the slightest question regarding its sportsmanship. It is just as much a part of the game as any other play and it has been used more than once by big college teams.

This act on the part of the Crimson brought to mind a Harvard-Yale game which was played at Soldiers Field, Boston, some 40 years ago. In those days, if a team did not make the necessary distance in the required number of downs, it could retain possession of the ball by touching it back 20 yards from the point where the previous first down was registered. This could be done as many times as the team desired.

Toward the end of the game the score was 0 to 0. Yale had the ball and tried to make its distance. But the Eli could not gain the necessary yardage and, in order that Harvard should not get the ball and a chance to score, the Yale captain touched it down 20 yards back. We do not recall how many times he did this; but we think it was more than once.

In this case, as in the case of the Harvard safety at Princeton, the generalship was successful and the game ended in a scoreless tie. But soon after this the rules were changed and this provision taken out.

We have heard it suggested that a rule be passed prohibiting the intentional safety. We would not be in sympathy with such a move and do not believe that it will ever be done. There is, however, in our opinion a difference between an intentional safety and an automatic or unintentional safety and that there might be some argument in favor of placing a different value on them. Perhaps it might be well either to reduce the value of the unintentional safety to one point and leave the intentional one at two points or increase the intentional one to three points. G. M. R. H.

N. E. Intercollegiate Cross-Country Monday

The 29th annual New England Intercollegiate cross-country championships at Franklin Field on Monday have attracted 136 varsity entries from 14 colleges, it was announced today by Edward S. Parsons of Northeastern, secretary of the sponsoring association. The 17th annual freshman race, which precedes the varsity event, has drawn 119 entries from 11 colleges.

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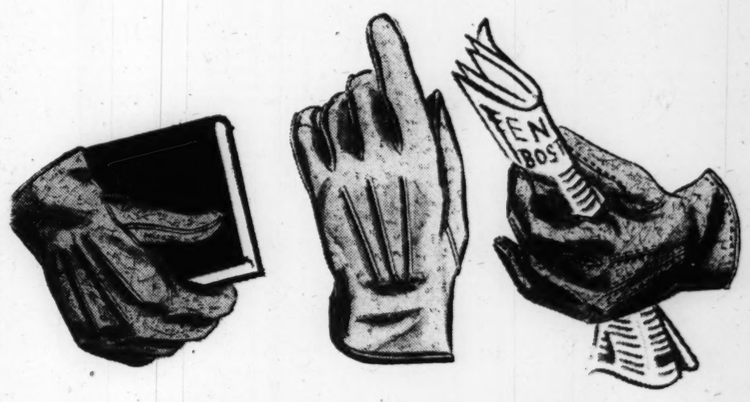

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 701,370
1941 volume to date 122,227,000
1940 volume to date 174,574,885

Stock Leaders Jog Along In Uneven Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Search for a definite trend was unavailing in today's stock market and leading issues stumbled over an uneven route during the greater part of the brief proceedings.

Scattered favorites managed to tack on modest plus signs at the start but there were just as many on the declining side. Dealings were slow and price changes narrow near the final hour.

The war news was interpreted as a bit more optimistic marketwise but taxes and the labor outlook at home, brokers said, were an offsetting influence.

Coppers, oils and a few specialties did fairly well. Rails still were under the cloud of the strike called for Dec. 5 by the brotherhoods which rejected the wage recommendations of the presidential fact-finding board. Tax selling in the carriers and low-priced utilities again was seen as a handicap.

Among resistant stocks were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Corp., Dow Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Woolworth and Boeing.

Minus signs were posted for N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Westinghouse, Consolidated Edison, American Can, Eastman Kodak and Montgomery Ward.

Rail Loans Lower

Rail loans today slipped into lower ground for the third successive session while other departments of the bond market were steady.

Support for the carriers mostly was of the timid variety which was explained by the strike headline, Dec. 5, fixed by heads of the railroad operating brotherhoods. Losses in the group were, however, less sharp than yesterday and the day before.

While an actual strike of rail workers is not expected, investment circles nevertheless took a less optimistic view of rail bonds' market possibilities at a time of crisis in the relation of managements and workers over wages.

Down fractionally were Illinois Central 4¾s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Wabash First 5s of '39 and Northern Pacific 4s.

Even or slightly ahead of previous finals were Consolidated Edison 3½s, Firestone Tire 3s, International Paper 5s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Small gains were recorded by Japanese, German and some South American groups. U. S. Governments were unchanged to a shade higher.

Coffee Would Put Dollar-a-Year Men Off OPM Pay Roll

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative John Coffee, (D) of Washington, Chairman of the House liberal bloc, said in a statement today the bloc intended to "expose the connection of dollar-a-year men in defense agencies with big corporations" with a view of separating them from government work.

"Some of the highest officers in the Office of Production Management, not dollar-a-year men, in executive sessions of the Liberal bloc have revealed such startling facts that we are determined to pursue a course to the end that no dollar-a-year men shall hereafter be on the Government pay roll," Mr. Coffee said. "We should pay them a reasonable salary so their loyalty will be to the Government and not to some big corporation."

Mr. Coffee said Army and Navy contracts were concentrated in the hands of big corporations in a way that "will startle the world." He said the ordnance departments of the Army and Navy refuse to permit subletting of contracts.

"The brass hats obstinately insist that they have done business at the same old stand," Mr. Coffee said, "and say they are fearful of a change. It is a strange coincidence tha they are cocktail drinking pals of the executives of the large corporations enjoying this exclusive business."

The bloc, Mr. Coffee said, was "concerned about the amazing number of lesser officers of the Army and Navy who live on a scale in Washington wholly unjustified by salaries they receive in the capital." He said those officers included colonels, majors and captains in the Army and captains, commanders, lieutenant commanders and lieutenants in the Navy.

October Output Of Steel Breaks Monthly Records

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that all monthly steel production records were broken in October with an output of 7,242,683 tons of ingots and castings.

This figure compared with 6,819,706 in September and 6,644,542 in October, 1940.

October production brought the 10-months' total to 68,793,571 tons, 27 per cent more than the production in the like 1940 period and nearly 2,000,000 tons more than the 66,981,661 ton total for the full 12 months of 1940, itself the industry's record year.

American furnaces operated at 99 per cent of capacity in October compared with 96.1 per cent in October, 1940, when capacities were smaller.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	— ¾
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 7
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 6
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
⅜	¼	Air-Way El Ap	1	¼	¼	¼	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	8	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
⅜	¼	Alleghany Corp	2	¼	¼	¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	6	6½	6¼	6¼	N'v 7
10⅜	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	N'v 5
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	7	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	+ ¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	N'v 6
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	N'v 7
9	5¼	Allied Stores	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
87	71⅜	Allied Sjr pf (5)	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	N'v 5
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	6	27⅜	27	27	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	N'v 7
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	N'v 7
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	N'v 7
19⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	4	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	52½	51½	52½	+⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8	8	8	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 7
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	32½	32	32	
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	2	2	
95¼	75¾	Am Can (4)	1	76½	75½	75½	—1
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178¾	178¾	178¾	N'v 6
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	28	27¾	28	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	68¼	67¾	67¾	N'v 7
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	20⅛	20	20⅛	N'v 7
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	N'v 7
8⅜	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	— ¼
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	8⅞	8½	8⅞	N'v 7
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	N'v 7
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅝	½	Am & For Pow	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	22¼	22	22⅛	N'v 7
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	3	26⅜	26¼	26½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	6	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	N'v 7
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 5
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	3	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	N'v 7
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	N'v 7
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	N'v 7
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Am Inv Ill (.95g)	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 7
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	87	85⅛	87	N'v 5
13¾	10	Am M & F (.74g)	11	10¼	10	10⅛	N'v 7
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
3¼	¾	Am Power & Lt	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46¾	29½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	8	30	29½	30	N'v 7
39	24⅜	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	10	25¼	25	25	— ¼
7¼	4¾	Am Rad & S .45g	32	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	5	12⅝	12½	12½	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	N'v 6
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 7
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	5	37½	37	37	— ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151½	151½	151½	N'v 1
54	34	Am Snuff (3a)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11	11	11	
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	N'v 6
22½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96	96	96	N'v 6
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 5
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	150¼	150	150¼	+ ⅛
73½	54⅜	Am Tobacco 4½g	5	55	55	55	— ¾
74½	55	Am Tob pf B 4½g	10	57	56⅞	57	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	N'v 7
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	N'v 7
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	12	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 6
7¼	2⅞	Am Water Wks	19	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	81	81	81	N'v 7
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	5	6	5¾	5¾	N'v 6
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	74¾	74⅛	74¾	N'v 7
8	4⅞	Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	10	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	N'v 6
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 6
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	31	31	31	
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	N'v 7
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	5	69	68	68	N'v 7
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	3	27¾	27½	27½	+ ½
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	85	85	85	N'v 7
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associated (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	N'v 7
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	4	27⅝	27½	27½	— ½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	4	64¾	63½	63½	—1
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ¾
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	45½	45	45	N'v 7
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	54	54	54	—2
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
111⅜	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	N'v 6
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	N'v 6
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 5
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	27	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼	N'v 7
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅝	6½	6½	N'v 7
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	6⅛	6	6	N'v 7
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	6	12⅛	11¾	11¾	N'v 7
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 3
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	2	18	18	18	N'v 7
34⅜	24½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25	25	25	N'v 1
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26⅛	26	26	N'v 5
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	N'v 5
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 7
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	4	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¼
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	14	14	14	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	52½	53	N'v 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
89½	59¼	Beth Steel (6g)	19	60⅜	60	60¼	
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120¾	121	N'v 6
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	7	30	29¾	30	N'v 7
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	4	21¼	21	21¼	N'v 7
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L 3¾g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	4	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	8	20¾	20¾	20¾	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 7
30⅝	29½	Bower Roll B (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	N'v 7
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	5	4	4	4	
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B 3¾g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27	27	27	N'v 5
45⅛	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
25⅝	21½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 30
6⅝	3¼	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	N'v 7
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	10	10	10	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	N'v 7
34½	21½	Bullard (1½g)	4	22¼	21⅞	22	N'v 7
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	N'v 7
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	3	18¾	18½	18⅜	N'v 7
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	N'v 6
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	13	3⅜	3¼	3½	N'v 7
8⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	N'v 7
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	14	8	8	8	N'v 7
12	7⅛	Byron Jack (1g)	2	9¾	9¼	9¾	N'v 7

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	4	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	10	16	16	16	N'v 7
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	24	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
39⅛	33⅛	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34	34	34	N'v 7
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 7
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 30
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 6
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	1	78	78	78	+ ¾
50⅜	39	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	39⅛	39	39	— ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1⅛g)	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	17	17	17	
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 5
14⅝	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	N'v 7
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	30	30	30	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	N'v 7
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
18	9⅛	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	35	34¾	35	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¾
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	9	5	4⅞	5	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	4	5½	5½	5½	N'v 7
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	1	15	15	15	N'v 7
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39½	Oct 29
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 6
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 6
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	N'v 7
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 6
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 5
72½	53⅛	Chrysler (6g)	14	56⅛	55¾	56⅛	— ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	2	3	3	3	N'v 4
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	2	34	34	34	N'v 7
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	15	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ½
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	N'v 7
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	N'v 7
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 30
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Oct 25
30¼	17½	Collins & A (3g)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	N'v 7
21¾	14⅝	Colum Br A (2g)	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	1	15¾	15¼	15¼	N'v 7
4⅞	1⅝	Col G&E (.10g)	129	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
82⅛	53	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	56½	56	56	N'v 7
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	N'v 7
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	76	75½	76	+ ¾
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	N'v 7
37⅞	27⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	N'v 3
117⅞	83¼	Coml Solv (⅓g)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	24	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
30⅛	21½	Com Edis (1.80)	18	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	5	3	3	3	N'v 5
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
22½	19¼	Con Air new 2g	18	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	N'v 6
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	2	6	6	6	
23⅜	14⅞	Cons Ed (1.80g)	42	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	97¾	97½	97½	— ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	3	¾	¾	¾	N'v 6
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	N'v 7
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	10	2½	2¼	2¼	N'v 7
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	N'v 1
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	N'v 6
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅛
16½	12½	Container (1½g)	3	14	14	14	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅜	Cont Baking	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	109¾	109½	109¾	
40½	31½	Con Can (1½g)	21	31¼	31	31	— ½
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	3	9	9	9	N'v 7
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	8	27⅛	26½	26½	— ¼
23⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
18⅞	12⅜	Cop'weld S(.60g)	3	13	13	13	N'v 7
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	52¾	52¾	52¾	Oct 28
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	49⅞	49	49	— ¾
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc (1⅛g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 5
19⅞	13	Crane Co (1g)	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
19	14¼	C of What(1.60)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(1g)	5	23	23	23	— ¼

Commerce and Finance

Overall Allocations or Rationing System Planned by SPAB

Business and Industry

Babson Gives Analysis Of Stock Inertia

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—With all the activity and confidence existing abroad we see lethargy and fear in Wall Street. Where the Dow Jones Average was 138 at the outbreak of the War, and later reached the high of 157, it is now at 122. Let me give you the reputed reasons for this situation and my comment thereupon.

1. "Although the present industrial recovery is now 60 per cent above the level at the outbreak of the War, practically all of this increase has been on war business." My Comment: What of it? Our industrial increase has always been due to something—the automobile industry, the radio craze, buying on instalments, or a political victory. The defense industry is a legitimate and permanent industry.

2. "Although gross profits are very high, yet taxes are terrific. In many cases the gross profits have increased 100 per cent while the net profits, after the payment of taxes, show an increase of only 10 per cent." My Comment: If these companies had had an increase of only 10 per cent in net profits and no increases in taxes, investors would be very happy. Yet what is the difference, especially as income taxes cannot be collected except upon dividends paid. A comparison of today's dividends with the prices at which the stocks are selling makes them look ridiculously cheap.

Taxes Can Be Passed On

3. "Notwithstanding the huge taxes that are now being paid by our corporations, Secretary Morgenthau talks about an "all out" tax program which will take all profits above 6 per cent." My Comment: Employers have always feared increased taxes. Turn to the history of any nation and you will see a continual wail over "taxes." Of course, taxes at times have been almost confiscatory to investors who live idly on inherited wealth.

4. "Although there have been no panics in the stock market since World War II started in September, 1939, yet there has not been any definite trend one way or the other. People like a market which is moving." My Comment: The fact that the average speculator does not like today's market is one of the reasons for my liking it. As a rule, most speculators are wrong. They are enthusiastic about the market when they should stay out of it; and they are discouraged with the market when they should enter it.

5. "Most commodity prices have gone up so much recently, many chart readers have become bearish. It is an old saying in Wall Street that high commodity prices precede lower stock prices." My Comment: Although commodity prices have advanced considerably during the last year, they are as nothing compared with what they were during World War I.

6. "The fact that money rates are controlled by the Federal Reserve Banks makes many wary of buying securities dependent upon money rates. They claim that the low rates received on good bonds, savings, etc., are a great detriment to the situation." My Comment: For 40 years I have been watching securities. Until the past year a surplus of money and low rates have always been given as the basis of a bull market. Why the change?

Inflation Is Coming

7. "Although the stock market can never safely be forecast by charts, yet there is something in studying the technical position of the market. These market technicians claim that their charts do not now look very good." My Comment: If these chart technicians could tell by their charts whether the stock market is going up or down, they wouldn't be working in back rooms in Wall Street offices for thirty-five dollars a week! Enough said!

8. "The bears insist that the public have been fed up on the inflation argument and are no longer interested in it. Hence, they refuse to accept this as an argument for higher stock market prices." My Comment: I don't look forward to any radical inflation that is going to wreck this country; but I do believe that we are experiencing some inflation all the time and that it is going on at the rate of about 10 per cent a year. Certainly, anyone with common sense will try to hedge against inflation by now buying certain common stocks.

9. "The labor situation is a sufficient reason for the present stock market inactivity." My Comment: It is true that corporations, as a rule, do not make as much money after they are organized under a labor union as they did before. On the other hand, investors are free to shift from companies that are organized to companies that are unorganized. Instead of squawking about the stock of some company which has recently been organized by the C. I. O. why not sell that stock and buy stock in some chain merchandising corporation which will benefit from these increased wages?

10. "Finally, there is the War. Investors are now selling stocks because they are afraid that Russia is to get a licking, whereas a few years ago these same people were selling because they thought Russia was going to control all of Europe!"

My Comment: "I am 100 per cent for Great Britain, but I have sense enough to see that this entire War is a great paradox. The only hope for world peace is to have Europe consolidated under one control, and yet we are fighting the man who is trying to bring this about! Hitlerism will be smashed; but some of his ideas will live."

Westinghouse Declares Dividend Of $1 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of $1 a common share, bringing 1941 payments to $4, compared with $4.75 during all of 1940.

The dividend on common, and one of $1 a share on preferred stock, will be paid on Dec. 5 to stockholders of record Nov. 18.

A. W. Robertson, chairman, told directors that of 534,426 additional common shares offered Oct. 15 to stockholders, 506,223 had been subscribed and the remaining 28,203 purchased by underwriters. He estimated receipts from the transaction at $36,658,833.

Mr. Robertson said the company was preparing for an issue of $20,000,0000 in debentures, part of a general financing plan now in progress. The plan was approved Oct. 29 by stockholders who authorized increasing company indebtedness to $50,000,000 at any one time.

Assists NYSE Head

Blackstone

H. Clay Johnson

Counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who has been appointed Special Assistant to Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Johnson has been with the RFC since June, 1935, and during the past year has also held the position of Assistant General Counsel of the Rubber Reserve Co., an RFC subsidiary.

Times Sales' Benefits Most Apparent in Peace Times

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor

While the fight on credit inflation is waxing fiercer, the business of installment selling is going merrily on—though not quite so merrily. As is so often the case with business practices, whether of recent or hoary origin, widely varying points of view clash with a good deal of noise. Those who sell by the use of credit are more vocal than those who want to buy but lack adequate funds. In view of the price peril facing the Nation, Federal officials find themselves obliged to interfere with the livelihood of those who thrive through the machinery of time sales.

The importance of installment selling can be ascertained roughly by the total of such credit sales in relation to the aggregate of retail business. It has been estimated that the total consumer debt today is between $9,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000, highest on record. It compares with about $8,100,000,000 owed by the public for consumers goods in 1929. Retail sales today are estimated to run around $55,000,000,000. Thus installment sales recently have been about 16 per cent of total sales.

Have Restrictions Hurt Buying?

To what extent the Federal restrictions placed in effect Sept. 1 have reduced this form of transaction is not now accurately ascertainable. If the experience of the large mail order-department store firms are a barometer, it can be said that there was for a time a noticeable drop in time sales and a corresponding increase in cash sales. However, an increase in purchasing power attributed to absorption of unemployed due to the defense program has added to total purchasing power. Hence with more cash in pockets, the public has not been so inconvenienced by the more stringent buying terms.

The chief difference the new regulations have produced is to increase the percentage of cash sales. It might therefore be said that new controls over installment selling have not measurably retarded inflationary trends. If people have more cash, they will need less credit. They will continue to buy as freely if the goods are available. Hence, price advances will follow where dollar supply expands and goods supply does not; that is, unless ceilings are imposed.

As a deflationary device, installment sales brakes do not appear especially useful. Much more effective would be increasing priorities and rationing.

Financing Companies' Outlook

When civilian goods just aren't there, due to the arms program, price cannot assume its old-time role of calling forth needed output. What the Government would like to do, entirely apart from the need to stabilize prices, is to discourage in large measure the buying by the public of new durable goods equipment and so create a backlog of dammed-up orders to be released when the emergency is passed. How to do this and still make it possible for durable goods consumers to operate at a profit is a problem worthy of the most profound oracle.

Not all the Nation's machinery can be turned to defense. A theoretical limit of 65 per cent has come out of Washington. If the American people must eventually be reduced to the consumption of 35 per cent of present industrial goods capacity, finance concerns which are supported by time sales may have to resign themselves to lean times. Already they are troubled by the thought that the Federal Reserve Board may soon require a 50 per cent down payment and paper of not more than 10 months' maturity.

Further installment sales restriction will, it is true, hurt the companies financing the sales of goods on credit. The fear is even voiced that the entire sales financing machinery will be put out of business. Hence finance company officials have been urged to ask their Congressmen to oppose further curbs on time sales. From the standpoint of public interest, such pleas will likely prove unavailing. The defense effort cannot be subordinated to the needs of any single group. While it may be true, as the finance concerns argue, that the working man is most affected by installment curbs, he will be much more affected by drastic limitations on output. Of what use credit for goods if the goods are not to be had!

Benefits of Installment Selling

It is probably true that installment credit has contributed to the present high standard of living by making possible the purchase by the middle- and low-income groups of durable goods not otherwise obtainable. It may even be said that such credit has tended to produce greater social and economic equality, since the possession of such goods, whether paid for or not, appears to be the criterion of social standing in a community. There are numerous individuals who do not save for a particular objective unless some compulsion, self-imposed or legal, is functioning. For these installment credit, within limits, is a boon. Without it they very likely would spend for more ephemeral things that do not give the satisfactions offered by durable goods bought by the part-payment plan. More might go for candy, soft drinks, movies, less for autos, refrigerators, oil furnaces, radios, etc.

If, while one is looking at the justification for installment sales, there is seen on the credit side, the development of thrift (enforced saving), foresight, and better living standards, some debit items also come into view. Many families plunge precariously into debt, spend more for cars than for proper housing, buy modern household equipment in preference to accumulating some reserves for the "rainy day" and even skimp on adequate food for children to possess the latest radio. Such considerations do not mean that time sales are in themselves bad. It is their misuse that brings trouble. If a further clamp on part-payment purchases does little to retard inflation, it may be a factor in inducing the average American family to reef sail when economic clouds are threatening.

Mutual Reinsurance Firm Is Organized

Formation of the American Mutual Reinsurance Company—the first carrier set up to make available to all United States mutual fire insurance companies conflagration and catastrophe reinsurance facilities—has been announced by O. E. Ringquist, President.

Incorporated in Illinois on June 20, the company registered an issue of $5,000,000 of its 3 per cent debentures with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 20 and on Oct. 27 began writing reinsurance contracts.

As a mutual organization the American Mutual Reinsurance Company has no stock or stockholders, control being vested in the individual mutual fire insurance companies which are its policyholders. A number of such companies have subscribed for debentures in amounts sufficient to permit the setting up of a guaranty fund of $1,060,000.

At the first meeting of policyholders 53 companies were represented. They selected from their number a board of directors, which elected the following officers for the new reinsurance organization:

President, O. Edward Ringquist, Executive Vice-President, United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston; Vice-President, L. G. Purmort, President, Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, Van Wert, Ohio; Treasurer, John A. Arnold, Vice-President, National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago, and Secretary, Ambrose B. Kelly, Chicago.

The first three also were chosen directors. Other directors are: Marshall B. Dalton, president Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston; J. J. Fitzgerald, president Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Indianapolis; Hovey T. Freeman, president Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Providence; Karl E. Greene, secretary Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. Rees Jones, president Town Mutual Dwelling Insurance Company, Des Moines; Charles F. Keating, president Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Company, Mansfield, Ohio; George A. McKinney, executive vice-president Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois, Alton, Ill.; L. A. Mingenbach, president Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Stevens Point, Wis.; C. A. Moses, vice-president Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Providence; H. E. Stone, president Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston; and Donald A. Tripp, assistant secretary Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Belvidere, Ill.

Steel Rate Sets Record in Oct.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5 (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. announces it operated at 107.2 per cent of theoretical capacity in October, establishing new company records in production of both pig iron and steel ingots. Production for the first nine months was at 99.4 per cent.

Excess Reserves Now $3,410,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that new reserve requirement for member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which became effective November 1, cut $1,190,000,000 from their supply of idle money.

After the cut, the board said, however, the banks still had $3,410,000,000 of excess reserves available for loans or investments. The board has been considering a request to Congress for authority to reduce these funds still further by another increase in reserve requirements.

Connecticut Light Refinancing Soon

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—President Charles L. Campbell of the Connecticut Light & Power Company has announced a $16,804,400 financing program, calling for retirement of 68,044 shares of 5½ per cent $100 par preferred stock, and the raising of $10,000,000 to expand generating facilities at the Devon plant.

A special meeting of stockholders will vote on the proposals on Dec. 8.

Link-Belt Quarter Net Is Equal to $1.19 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Link Belt Company and subsidiaries reported net consolidated income of $865,809 or $1.19 a share in the three months ended Sept. 30 against net consolidated income of $815,461, or $1.12 a share in the like 1940 period.

For the first nine months this year net consolidated income was $2,172,824 or $2.95 a share compared with $1,780,740 or $2.37 a share in the same period last year.

Lawyers Title Pays Bonus

NEW YORK—William D. Flanders, President of Lawyers Title Corporation of New York, announced that all employees who have been with the corporation for more than one year, have been given a 5 per cent salary increase. The increase is effective with the salary payment of Oct. 31 but does not apply to senior officers and in the case of employees earning more than $3,000 per year. It is applicable only to salaries earned up to $3,000 per year.

New Rationing Program May End Priorities

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Preliminary steps were under way today for eventual rationing of all critical materials to industry.

At the request of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, the Office of Production Management undertook to survey the supplies of and demand for all materials of which there is an existing or prospective shortage.

Eventually, SPAB indicated, an "all-out allocations program" will replace the present system of priorities. The program necessarily will be put into effect gradually, but the final aim is out-and-out allocation of necessary materials for Army and Navy items and for essential civilian use, with any remainder distributed among industries deemed not so essential.

Under the present system, manufacturers are assigned priorities ratings of varying urgency, but officials indicated the system falls down when there is not enough of some critical material to fill all defense needs.

A SPAB announcement said the new program would "give greater certainty to American business and industry; and it will also mean that defense officials will have a clear, over-all picture of the Nation's total requirements for raw materials."

The progressing scarcity of materials urgently needed in defense production was reflected by an order which OPM issued yesterday forbidding, from today forward, further manufacture of a long list of wrappings made from "cellophane and similar transparent materials" manufactured from cellulose. The chlorine, phenol and glycerine ingredients of the shiny packaging material are needed for military uses, officials said.

Specifically, OPM declared that the cellulose products shall no longer be used to package razor blades, cosmetics, soaps, textiles, metal goods, sporting goods, paper and paper products, wax articles, decorations and novelties, flowers, wreaths, ribbons, bows, rosettes and similar articles.

Cigarette packages and food containers did not come under the ban immediately, but are being studied with a view toward possible curtailment later.

Merchants will be permitted to sell their current supply of cellulose-packaged merchandise.

Commodity Prices Near Recent Peak; 17 P. C. Above '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A marked rise in agricultural commodity markets, particularly for livestock and fruits and vegetables, accounted largely for a gain of 0.4 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index during the week ended November 1. At 91.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the index of nearly 900 commodities is near the recent peak and is about 17 per cent above a year ago.

Six of the 10 commodity group indexes advanced and 4 remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week. Farm products rose 1.6 per cent; foods and hides and leather products, 0.8 per cent; building materials, 0.3 per cent; chemicals and allied products, 0.2 per cent and house furnishing goods, 0.1 per cent.

Average wholesale prices for livestock and poultry advanced 2.6 per cent following the sharp decline of the week before, but are nearly 9 per cent below the relatively high level of mid-September. Grains rose 0.7 per cent. Notwithstanding the recent advance, prices for farm products in wholesale markets are 2.3 per cent below the high level reached in September.

Prices for foodstuffs at wholesale rose moderately. Earlier advances in prices for hides, skins and leather were reflected in substantial increases in wholesale prices for shoes, which are now at the highest level in 20 years. Average prices for building materials rose fractionally.

(1926=100)	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	P. C. Changes to Nov. 1, '41 from Oct. 25	Nov. 2 1940
Commodity grps	1941	1941	1941	1940
All commod'ties	91.6	91.2	+ 0.4	+16.7
Farm products	89.5	88.1	+ 1.6	+34.6
Foods	88.2	87.5	+ 0.8	+24.6
Hides & leather	114.1	113.2	+ 0.8	+11.5
Textile products	90.3	90.3		+22.5
Fuel & light mtls	79.9	79.9		+10.7
Metal & products	102.2	102.2		+ 4.9
Bldg materials	107.3	107.0	+ 0.3	+ 9.4
Chem & allied	89.8	89.6	+ 0.2	+16.5
Housefurnish'gs	100.0	99.9	+ 0.1	+11.0
Misc commod	85.5	85.5		+11.2
Raw materials	89.1	88.2	+ 1.0	+25.1
Semimnfd atcls	89.7	89.7		+12.1
Manufact prods	93.4	93.1	+ 0.3	+13.9
Com other than farm products	92.1	91.9	+ 0.2	+13.6
Com other than farm and foods	93.1	93.0	+ 0.1	+11.2

OPA Delays Paperboard Maximum Price Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Office of Price Administration has postponed the effective date of a maximum price schedule on paperboard sold east of the Rocky Mountains from October 1 to November 1 and announced manufacturers would have until December 10 to file notices of compliance.

OPA said the delay was ordered because the original schedule failed to provide specific ceilings for "specialty grades" although such grades were covered by the general provisions of the schedule.

The necessary amendments will be made prior to December 10.

Heavy Demand Cuts Sharply Into Vital Rubber Reserves

Gendreau

Rubber for an Army on Wheels

Scene in the plant of Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. A rubber mill in which the rubber compound consisting of crude rubber and various ingredients is passed between the rolls to mix the compound thoroughly.

This is the sixth of a series of articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON — Don't throw away that rubber band. Save it and help solve a big defense problem. For rubber is one of the most far-reaching problems that has popped up since the Nation Defense effort focused a spotlight on the need for adequate stockpiles of strategic materials.

To an army on wheels, rubber is of paramount importance. And in many of its other uses, such as insulation for electric wiring, rubber is as vital as steel or copper or the other materials of war.

The United States imports all its crude rubber. In the more or less average year of 1940, we imported 818,000 tons and consumed 641,000. For several years there has been a fairly constant demand for around 600,000 tons.

Ninety-eight per cent of America's crude rubber originates in the Orient. This is where the rubber comes from:

	P.C.
British Malay	55
Netherlands Indies	31
Ceylon	7
French Indo-China	4
Other British possessions	1
Africa, South America, etc.	2

Despite some shipping difficulties, it seemed no tremendous problem, a year ago, to garner an adequate reserve supply in the United States. The country's rate of consumption has been fairly constant during recent years. Thus, rubber men reasoned, all that would be necessary would be to increase imports this year and the excess could be held back for that very necessary reserve.

Demand Outsteps Imports

Imagine how they felt, then, as they watched consumer demand stretch as fast as, or even faster than they could import rubber!

The reason was the heavy military demand of the mobile army, plus unprecedented activity in the automobile industry. Regardless of these reasons, however, the stockpile did not grow and it was necessary that steps be taken to make it grow.

One of these steps was a series of priority orders, starting June 20, 1941, limiting the crude-rubber consumption of each processor in the United States. Every effort has been made, in these limitations, to cushion unemployment and to avoid any sudden shutting off of rubber products. The entire plan is to reduce the consumption of rubber to levels not too far from 1940 figures, so that the very necessary reserve supply may be allowed to accumulate.

The 1940 imports of 818,000 tons of crude rubber and consumption of 641,000 tons helped the stockpile. Thus, when imports for the first half of 1941 reached almost half a million tons, a comfortable addition to the reserve supply was in prospect. But no such thing happened. Actual consumption for the first half of the year was more than 400,000 tons and requirements for the year are expected to top 750,000 tons.

Next year it will be a different story. The steps already inaugurated should "freeze" consumption at something near the normal level so we can get that vitally necessary reserve.

Depends on Shipping

If nothing interferes with shipping in the Pacific—if war stays away from the sources of supply—America can continue to get an adequate supply of rubber. War has not stayed away entirely, because occupation of French Indo-China already has cut off imports from there.

That is the reason the U. S. must have a large reserve supply of rubber. Nearly 20 per cent present consumption goes for military and essential civilian use and that 20 per cent is vital to the defense effort.

This is how the rubber was used in the year ended March 31:

	P.C.
Automobile, bus, and truck tires and tire sundries	72
Mechanical goods (hose, belting, and the like)	10
Footwear	6
Wire and Cable insulation	4
All other uses	8

If the rubber situation happens to become acute, the "first line of defense" will be reclaimed rubber. Reclaimed rubber is being used at the rate of approximately 30 per cent of crude rubber. It is estimated that this rate of production could be doubled within 12 to 18 months if necessary.

Reclaimed rubber is superior to crude rubber for certain uses, and a great many rubber products contain a mixture of the two.

Synthetic Rubber

There is another possible "out" in the rubber field in case of dire emergency and that is the production of synthetic rubber. Much of this product is being used for military and defense requirements.

America could, by a heroic effort, build more huge factories for the manufacturer of synthetic rubber, but it is doubtful if that could be done rapidly enough to compensate for the lack of crude rubber in case the supply of crude was suddenly stopped. Rubber men point out that synthetic rubber produced in, say, 1944 would be of little use to defense production effort in 1942.

The only sensible answer, they insist, is to pile up a reserve supply of rubber in the United States that will last through any emergency. Then, if rubber cannot be obtained from the Orient, there will be enough on hand to supply emergency needs until synthetic rubber production can be stepped up or the situation in the Pacific clarified so shipments can be resumed.

I. B. A. Would Plug Loophole In SEC Act

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association has asked Congress to plug the loopholes which it said permitted private financing, which amounted to 43 per cent of the total of all offerings the first eight months this year, to escape registration requirements under the securities laws.

R. McLean Stewart, IBA spokesman, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee it would be in the public interest to amend the 1933 securities act to require such transactions, as well as public offerings, to be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

He expressed the opinion that if such registration were required, a majority of the issuers now going the private route would turn to the public because, amoong other things, they could get slightly better prices.

Private industry cannot operate on a sound basis unless it has private capital, Mr. Stewart testified.

He submitted tables to show that private financing from 1933 to 1940, inclusive, totalled $4,409,853,985, which was 23.11 per cent of the total dollar issue volume. The percentage rose to 43½ per cent the first eight months of 1941, he added.

Investment bankers frankly have a great interest in the trend to private sales, he said, but he expressed the opinion that the general public interest far transcended that.

The securities industry told the committee in a brief filed several months ago that the amendment to make all such issues above $3,000,000 subject to registration would in no way prevent insurance companies or other large institutions from purchasing issues directly from issuers.

Mr. Stewart said that from 1934 to 1940, inclusive, 20 insurance companies bought directly a total of $3,125,679,000, with the largest purchasers being as follows:

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $860,879,000; Equitable Life Assurance Society, $590,456,000; Prudential Life Insurance Company, $555,586,000; New York Life Insurance Company, $207,267,000; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, $178,918,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $171,757,000.

Lamp Sales Up 33 P. C.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Westinghouse Lamp Division sales increased 33 per cent in the first nine months of 1941, compared with the 1940 figures for the same period, David S. Youngholm, Vice-President, announced here.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
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Russian Aid Prospects Lift Grain Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—A possibility of lend-lease food shipments spanning the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, although not expressly implied in recent negotiations with Russia, was uppermost among conversation topics in the grain trade today.

If such traffic developed and grains were involved, it would mean, grain men said, that a sizeable market for Western Hemisphere surplus wheat had been opened up on continental Europe for the first time since Spring, 1940, when the Germans shut off Western Europe.

Russian Inquiries

Many market experts considered very significant the news of the billion dollar credit to Russia, following by only a few days Washington reports that the Russians, with a large slice of their best agricultural land behind German lines, had inquired regarding availability of United States supplies. Others expressed much skepticism that any large scale grain shipments to Russia are probable, if possible.

Presumably the credit is to enable the Russians to take war supplies. Some grain men advanced the theory that other Russian funds, thus released, could go for foods. However, all speculation on this subject wound up at the fact that transportation, including availability of vessels, is an important obstacle.

Shipping routes are few. Grain men are most accustomed to thinking of North American wheat going over the Pacific to Vladivostok, the route taken annually by small supplies Russia buys for military use along the Siberian seaboard. However, the problem of getting any large supplies into European Russia, where the deficiency would exist, is quite another matter, market experts pointed out, considering the long overland route.

Competition

Grain men said one reason for skepticism about eventual development of business lies in the fact that Canadian and possibly Argentine grain, priced cheaper than U. S., would offer competition unless, of course, there is outright lend-lease transfer or a sizeable subsidy. Argentine wheat can be had for about 55 cents a bushel on board ships at export point, if ships are available.

Best Canadian wheat is priced at about 73 cents at Winnipeg. The Chicago price is more than 40 cents higher than that. However, the U. S. Government owns more than 175,000,000 bushels of 1940 wheat which it obtained at a cost estimated about 30 cents a bushel below the present market price.

Part of this week's grain price advance was associated with Russian developments. Before the opening today wheat was 2¼-2¾ cents higher than a week ago, corn ½-1 up, oats 1⅜-1¾ up and rye 4⅛-4⅜ higher. Soybeans, reflecting serious harvest delays due to wet weather, were 5½ to 9⅜ higher.

Wickard Asks Limits Futures Be Halved

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has requested the Nation's commodity futures markets to cut their daily price fluctuation limits on futures trading in grain and cotton to about half of their present levels.

Mr. Wickard said such a reduction was proposed "as a protective measure against price disturbances from wartime developments."

Messages to the markets asked an immediate reduction of daily fluctuation limits to 5 cents per bushel for all grains except soya beans and flax seed. On the latter two products he requested a limit of 6 cents. The existing limit is 10 cents per bushel for wheat, rye, barley and flax seed, 8 cents for corn and soya beans, and 6 cents for oats.

The cotton futures markets were asked to reduce the maximum permissible daily price fluctuation from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound.

Fall Furniture Shows' Sales, Attendance at Peak

CHICAGO (AP)—The fall furniture markets passed the halfway mark of their six-day shows this week with an all-time record of buyers in attendance and some reports of record sales.

Percy Wilson, director of the Merchandise Mart, said a preliminary sales check showed new orders written in the past three days were 10 to 15 per cent above the same period last year, and represented a new high for midseason markets.

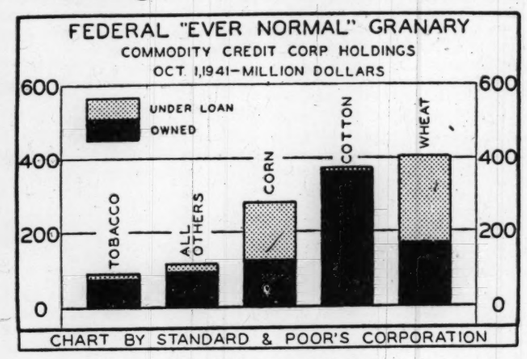
Lawrence Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart, confirmed that sales at that show were unusually brisk.

Price increases since the summer show three months ago ranged from 5 to 10 per cent, with the greatest rise in upholstered pieces. The cumulative climb in prices at the May, July, and November shows this year has now reached 20 to 25 per cent.

American Cyanamid Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — American Cyanamid Co. and subsidiaries reported net income for the nine months ended Cept. 20 of $4,323,065, or $1.52 a common share, after $7,984,500 for Federal and foreign income taxes, compared with $4,159,972, also equal to $1.52 a common share after $2,055,000 for similar taxes in the like period last year.

Continued Rise in Government Holdings of Commodities Seen



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The rise in Government-held stocks of commodities will probably continue for the duration of the war, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation, since most of the commodities under loans are those which normally depend on foreign nations to take up our surplus production.

Federal Reserve Embarrassed! Raising Wages and Trying to Halt Inflation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Reserve officials confessed they were embarrassed because they are planning to raise the wages of hundreds of lower-paid employees throughout the country. Worried about possible inflation, leaders of the Federal Reserve System lately have been preaching about the dangers of excessive wage increases which they say might be a contributing factor to inflation.

But, said the officials, the Federal Reserve banks have been losing so many of their trained clerical help that they had to choose between higher wages and disorganization of the work of these banks, which are the official bankers for the United States Treasury and about 6,000 commercial banks.

Officials said that some increases already had been granted by the Philadelphia and Richmond banks, that a flat raise for employees earning less than $1,800 a year was being studied by the Kansas City bank, and similar studies were in progress in the other Federal Reserve banks and here at the Federal Reserve Board.

The officials put it this way:

"We are afraid that wage raises will help cause inflation, but we can't stand to lose the experienced employees that we have been losing recently because these people can get better wages elsewhere."

No figures were available on how many people may get the raises, but the total was said to be several thousand.

Harvard Professor Says U. S. Standard Of Living at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Sumner H. Schlichter of Harvard, one of the Nation's leading economists, asserted that the people of the United States have reached the peak, "perhaps a bit beyond," of their standard of living.

The economist, addressing the Cotton Textile Institute, said that the national defense program had built up industrial production and wages to the highest point in history and that now something of a decline could be expected.

"So far," said Dr. Schlichter, "the defense program has not cost us anything and it will only cost us something when the standard of living is affected.

"So far it has not been touched. But from now on living standards will be going down."

The economist predicted that pay rolls this year would total $60,000,000,000 and that for 1942 they would total $65,000,000,000. The relatively small increase would be due to the fact that wage scales which have been introduced this year will be able to operate for 12 months in 1942 but that, otherwise, there would be little improvement in the payment of labor.

He insisted the usual depression following a boom period could be obviated in the United States if preventive steps were taken immediately.

He recommended the purchase at this time of defense bonds by the public as a whole, suggesting that labor unions would do well to distribute these government issues to their members. He said that if sufficient people transferred their increased pay into these easily negotiable government securities at this time they would have sufficient cash to continue consumer purchases at a high scale after the present crisis ends, thereby permitting the reallocation of industrial activities at the end of the war.

Culver Corporation Control Changes

WICHITA, Kas., (AP)—Culver Aircraft Corp. announced that Walter H. Beech and Charles G. Yankey had acquired control of the Culver Corporation and taken over management of the plant. Mr. Beech is President and Mr. Yankey is Vice President of Beech Aircraft Corporation, a major Wichita aircraft factory.

The Culver plant was moved a year ago to Wichita from Columbus, Ohio, where it was organized in 1936. Van Grant, Detroit banker, is President of Culver.

Culver has approximately $1,000,000 in government aircraft orders and several hundred thousand dollars of commercial orders.

Business Personals

H. Vernon Lee, Jr. of the public relations staff of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. has resumed his work with the agency after a term of service with the United States Army at Fort Dix, N. J.

James W. Bridges has been appointed Assistant to the President of The Keystone Corporation of Boston, national distributor of Keystone Custodian Funds, the corporation announced. For many years, Mr. Bridges was connected with Mackubin, Legg & Co., of Baltimore, and recently has been associated with Scudder, Stevens & Clark.

A. E. Aveyard, nationally recognized advertising authority and former executive vice-president and director in two of America's largest advertising agencies, has joined Hays MacFarland & Company as a partner and vice-president, Hays MacFarland, president, announced. In forming the partnership, in which Mr. Aveyard will acquire a substantial stock interest, the agency name will be changed to MacFarland, Aveyard & Company.

Price Control Bill Awaiting House Study

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Eleventh-hour efforts by Administration lieutenants to have the pending price control bill altered before it reaches the House floor apparently failed late yesterday despite authoritative word that the measure faces a Presidential veto in its present form.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson and his general counsel, David Ginsburg, called on Representative John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, majority leader, and Chairman Clarence Steagall (D) of Alabama, of the House Banking Committee, late in the day to discuss the legislation. They were told, it was believed, that little could be done until the House actually began consideration of the measure.

The Administration has three principal objections to the bill as it was approved by the committee—the provision forbidding the establishment of ceilings on farm prices below the 1919-29 average; the deletion of licensing powers which proponents said were essential to enforcement of the price ceilings and the elimination of the authority for the Government to but or sell any commodity for the purpose of controlling the price or encouraging marginal production of defense materials.

Administration men contend that the prohibition against fixing farm prices below the 1919-1929 average would permit drastic increases in some food prices. Some spokesmen for the farm bloc have contended, however, that the cost of living could not rise more than two per cent under the bill as it now stands.

Some legislators expressed belief the controversy over the farm provisions might be resolved if an amendment could be written into the bill to provide some regulation of wages. Inclusion of wages has been opposed by the Administration from the start on the ground that if drastic increases in the cost of living are prevented, labor will lack one of the major reasons for demanding higher wages.

Critical Point In Transportation Is Believed Passed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that the nation has passed the critical point in transportation this year.

A department statement noted that weekly carloadings of railroads have been declining slightly since October 18, and predicted that available transportation facilities would be adequate for the remainder of the season.

"The margin between rail capacity and the current traffic volume," the department added, however, "continues definitely narrow. In this connection it is significant to note that while only a minor increase in traffic occurred between the middle of July and the middle of October, the number of available freight cars was cut almost in half, or a total of about 40,000 cars of all types. The outstanding decline was concentrated in the northern fork of the country, notably in the heavy traffic regions embraced by the Allegheny and Pocohontas districts."

Auto Output Holds At Previous Level

DETROIT, (AP) — Passenger car and truck production this week was estimated by Ward's Reports, Inc., at 93,585 units, maintaining a level expected to continue through November. Assemblies last week numbered 92,879; a year ago this week they totaled 123,448.

Ward's said that one of the bright spots in the current automotive picture is the volume of truck sales, both at the factories and at retail. There are indications, it was added, that this branch of the industrty would progress for a long period ahead in high ground.

$30,000,000 Arkansas Bonds Are Offered

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—An offering of $30,000,000 of State of Arkansas 3¼ and 3 per cent highway refunding bonds purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was made to the public today by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and an associated group of 166 dealers.

The offering is part of a total bond issue of $136,330,557 authorized by the State Assembly to refund the standing obligations of Arkansas.

U. S. Gold Imports Slump To $4,962,448 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped to $4,962,448 in the week ended Oct. 29.

The Commerce Department, announcing this figure, said the amount was less than half the recent weekly average. The only large shipment was $2,890,329 from Canada.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve Banks increased $8,933,019 to a total of $2,045,556,244.

Silver imports were somewhat higher than usual with a total of $1,333,952. The gain was due mostly to a shipment of $573,110 from Chile, which heretofore has not been an important shipper of silver. Other shipments included $338,678 from Mexico, $330,087 from Peru, and $66,071 from Canada.

Markets Close Armistice Day

By the Associated Press

New York

All domestic and Canadian markets will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 11 (Armistice Day) with the exception of the various livestock markets.

The Liverpool and London exchanges will be open.

The Buenos Aires grain center will be shut in observance of the San Martin de Tours holy day.

Retail Gains Poor, Viewing Lag in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Business barometers remained stationary this week with the spell of underlying dullness unbroken in trade channels, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review.

"Retailers still awaited the appearance of cold weather to give impetus to seasonal demand," the agency said. "Sales turnover held above last year's in dollar figures but gains were traced largely to a rise in prices and were considered disappointing in view of the lag in sales during the comparable period in 1940.

"Activity in wholesale markets continued only fair. Although the scramble for goods was undiminished in some lines, as a rule buyers were showing greater caution in specifying quantities and prices. Manufacturers were continuing record production, with backlogs somewhat smaller but still substantial."

Gains in retail trade over a year ago were estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent for the country as a whole with the Pacific Coast area leading other sections with an increase of 16 to 20 per cent. Elsewhere the percentage increases over 1940 were: New England, 8 to 15 per cent for the country as a West, 9 to 15, Southwest, 12 to 17, northwest, 9 to 12.

The review described as routine the week's new order activity in wholesale markets.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Cushman's So 7 pf	$1.75	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 17
East Mass St. Ry 1st pf	$1.50	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Long Bell Lumber	$5	.. Dec.	26	Dec. 11
Mallory Hat	$3.50	.. Nov.	1	
Mullins Mf Cp pf	$3	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 14
West Md Ry Co 1st pf	$7	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Extra				
Bristol-Myers	15c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Cent Aguirre Assoc	25c	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 27
Contl Gas Co	30c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Intl Shoe	50c	.. Nov.	28	Nov. 15
Lane-Wells Co.	10c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Minn Honeywell Reg	25c	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 25
Shaeffer (WA) Pen	50c	.. Nov.	20	Nov. 15
Standard Oil (NJ)	$1	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Texas G Sulphur	50c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Vick Chemical	10c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Initial				
P S Indiana	25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Do 5 pf	$1.18	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Interim				
Marconi Intl M C (Am Shrs)	9.3c	.. June	6	May 27
Special				
Beech-Nut Pack	$1	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 21
Irregular				
Holophane Co	50c	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Kinney Mfg Co $6 non-cum pf	$2.75	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Participating				
Metal Tex C par pf	30c	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 19
Reduced				
Am Invest Vo Ill	20c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Resumed				
Borden (Rich) Mfg	$1	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 3
Pan Am Airways	$1	.. Dec.	19	Dec. 8
Year End				
Am Seating Co	50c	.. Dec.	9	Nov. 24
Am Vriner Co Inc	30c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Atlas Powder	$2	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 28
Bath Iron Works	50c	.. Dec.	22	Dec. 5
Belden Mfg	50c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Brunswick-B-Coll	$1	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Canadian Fairb - Morse Co. Ltd	$1	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Coca-Cola Co	$2	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Coca Cola Intl	$20.85	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Colum Bread Sys A	65c	.. Dec.	5	Nov. 21
Do B	65c	.. Dec.	5	Nov. 21
Crown Ck & Seal	50c	.. Dec.	22	Nov. 28
Dewey & Almy Ch	55c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Do B	55c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
El Paso N Gas	60c	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 11
General Motors	$1	.. Dec.	12	Nov. 17
Interstate N Gas	$1.20	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Kinney Mfg. Co Pf	$2.75	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Magma Copper	$1	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Metal Textile Corp	30c	.. Dec.	2	Nov. 19
Murray Crp of Am	50c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 17
Nat Rubber Mchy	75c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Newmont Mining	87½c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc	$1.50	.. Nov.	20	Nov. 10
Phelps Dodge	50c	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 25
Purity Bakers	45c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 17
Simonds Saw & S	$1.80	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 22
Thermoid Co	40c	.. Dec.	11	Dec. 1
Timken R B	$1.50	.. Dec.	5	Nov. 10
Twin Coach	75c	.. Dec.	20	Nov. 24
Regular				
Aero Prods, Inc	15c	.. Nov.	29	Nov. 14
Aluminum Indus	15c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 29
Agnew D Sh S pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Am Boxboard pf	17½c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 17
Am Thread pf	12½c	S Jan.	1	Nov. 20
Archer-D-Middl	50c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Ashland O&R pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 12
Barlow & Seelig Mfg	15c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Do A	30c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Belding-Corti Ltd	$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Beau Brummel Ties	10c	.. Nov.	24	Nov. 12
Blue Ridge Cp pf	*75c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Boott Mills	$1	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Bristol-Myers	60c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Brown-Mcl. Mfg Co	5c	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 5
Brown Shoe	50c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Brnswk-B-Coll pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Bullocks Inc	50c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 12
Calif Water Serv Co pf B	37½c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Do pf A	37½c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Cen Aguirre Assoc	37½c	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Charis Corp	15c	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 12
Coca Cola Intl A	$3	S Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Coca-Cola Co	75c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Do Class A	$1.50	S Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Collins&Aikman pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Collins & Aikman	25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 18
Col Tr Co (Boston)	$2	S Nov.	1	Oct. 21
Con Bakeries of Canada Ltd	15c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Contl Cas Co	30c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Crown Cork & Seal pf	56¼	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Crum & Foster Ins Shrs A & B	30c	.. Nov.	29	Nov. 12
do 7 f	$1.75	Q Nov.	29	Nov. 12
Dun & Bradstrt, Inc	50c	Q Dec.	10	Nov. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Eastern Util Assoc	50c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 7
Electrolux Corp	20c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 15
El Paso Nat Gas Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	.....
do	60c	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 11
Employers Reinsur'nce Corp	40c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Fajardo Sug (P R)	50c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Fed Lt & Tr pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 17
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Flintkote Co	25c	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 12
do pf	$1.12½	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 10
General Motors $5 pf	$1.25	Q Feb.	2	Jan. 12
Great A&P Tea	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 14
do pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Hackensack Water	75c	S Dec.	1	Nov. 17
Hackensack Water Co 7 pf "A"	43¾c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 12
Harbison-Walger Ref	37½c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 13
Do pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	20	Jan. 6
Hazel Atlas Glass	$1.25	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 4
Homestake M	37½	.. Nov.	25	Nov. 19

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Intl Nickel (Ca)	50c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 1
Kresge (S. S.)	30c	Q Dec.	12	Nov. 28
Lane-Wells Co	25c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Loews Bost Thea	15c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Mead Corp	25c	.. Dec.	10	Nov. 25
Do 5.50 pf	1.37½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Met Text Corp pref (815)	$3.25 part	Q Dec.	2	Nov. 19
Micromatic Hone	15c	.. Dec.	10	Dec. 5
Minn Honeyw Reg	50c	Q Dec.	10	Nov. 25
do 4 pf B	$1	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Murphy (G C)	$1	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Natl Chem & Mfg Co	15c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Nashua Gum & Coated Paper	50c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 7
Newmarket Mfg	$1.50	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 7
Northld Greyhond L	$6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q Dec.	20 Dec. 10
Savannah El & P Co A "A"	$2	Q Jan.	2	Dec 10
Do 7½ deb "B"	$1.87½	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 10
Do 7 deb "C"	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 10
Do 6½ deb "D"	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 10
Sheaffer (WA) pen	50c	Q Nov.	25	Nov. 15
South Calif Water Co, 6 pf	37½c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
do 5 pf	31¼c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Sparks-Withington Co 6 cv pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 8
Standard Acc Inc (Det.)	62½	Q Dec.	5	Nov. 24
Stand Oil (N J)	50c	S Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Sullivan Mach Co	50c	.. Nov.	25	Nov. 15
Tex Gulf Sulphur	50c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Thermoid Co pf	75c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Tilo Roofing pf	35c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 25
Universal Winding Co, 7 pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 28
Union Tank Car	50c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 10
U S Rub 1st pf	$2	Q Dec.	19	Dec. 5
Vick Chem	50c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Walgreen Co	40c	Q Dec.	20	Nov. 20
Do	$1.12½	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Western Groc Co	30c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 18
Westinghouse E & M	$1	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 18
Do pf	$1	.. Dec.	5	Nov. 18

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, November 10

Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Neisner Brothers, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) 11 a. m.)

Tuesday, November 11

Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st and 2nd Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Wednesday, November 12

American Laundry Machinery Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Continental Can Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. (6 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (11:30 a. m.)
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, Inc. (5 per cent Cum. Conv. Pref.) (3 p. m.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (5 per cent Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.)
U. S. Gypsum Co. (7 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.)

Thursday, November 13

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
U. S. Freight Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Friday, November 14

Bayuk Cigars, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Copperweld Steel Co. (5 per cent Conv. Pfd.) (3 p. m.)

Boston Stocks

November 8

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	24¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
..	Bos & M st A pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Bos & M st C pf	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
..	Bos & Prov	21	21	21	20⅝
..	Eastern SS	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
2.50	First Nat Stors	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾
.76a	General Capitl	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26½
..	Maine Cent pf	19⅛	19	19	20
..	Mass Util Assoc	11c	11c	11c	11c
2.50a	Mergenthaler	28	27½	27½	27½
5.25a	N E Tel & Tel	110½	110	110	110¼
..	North Butte	25c	25c	25c	27c
1.60	Torrington	26½	26⅜	26½	26
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	56	55½	56	55¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
..	Utah M & T	30c	30c	30c	30c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Corp. reported net profit for the third quarter was $607,470, or 48 cents a capital share. This compared with $596,663, or 47 cents a share, in the corresponding period last year. Third quarter sales were $6,955,943, an increase of 25 per cent over the like period of 1940, Alexander Calder, President, said.

Brokers' Loans Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled f401,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 5, an increase of $11,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $326,000,000.

U. S. Arraigns Pullman Co. As Monopoly

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The United States Government has charged the Pullman Company with restricting the development of lightweight cars in the past 11 years by requiring railroads to use only Pullman equipment.

The Government's charges were outlined by Fowler Hamilton, Assistant to the Attorney General, before a three-judge Federal Court in the Government's antitrust suit against the company and three subsidiaries.

He charged the Pullman Company:

Required railroads to sign an agreement prohibiting use of any sleeping-car equipment except that owned by the company.

Threatened to withdraw the use of its lightweight passenger and sleeping cars when other manufacturing plans began to put new lightweight cars on the market in 1930.

Exercised complete control over prices charged to the railroads for purchase of its equipment, as well as over prices charged the public.

Assured a Pullman Company profit by forcing the railroads to guarantee $9,000 yearly for the use of one sleeping car.

Refused to supply half-sleeper, half-passenger cars requested by Western railroads seeking to economize during the depression, and refused to permit the railroads to obtain the cars from other manufacturers.

Mr. Hamilton told the court the Sherman Antitrust Act makes it unlawful for any organization to gain control over an entire market. Whether or not the railroads find the Pullman service satisfactory makes no difference under the law, he asserted.

The court adjourned for the week after Government's presentation of its case.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat:	Open today	Close yesterday	Close yr. ago
December	1.17	1.17	88⅝
May	1.22⅜	1.22⅜	87½
July	1.23	1.23⅛	83⅜
Corn:			
December	78⅛	78⅜	62¼
May	84⅛	84¼	63⅝
July	85⅞	86⅛	64
Oats:			
December	51	51⅛	37½
May	53¼	53¼	36¼
July		52	33¼
Soybeans:			
December	1.72⅜	1.74⅛	94¾
May	1.73	1.75½	95¼
July	1.72½	1.75	95½
Rye:			
December	67⅞	67¾	46⅛
May	....	74¼	50⅜
July	....	76	51⅜
Lard:			
December	9.90	9.90	4.85
January		10.07	....
March	11.35	11.35	
May	11.55	11.55	6.22

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
December	45.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.8
March	....	....	....	91.7b	91.7
May	....	....	....	91.7b	91.7
Tops					
December	126.2	126.2	125.8	126.1b	126.2
March	124.0	124.4	123.5	124.5b	124.5
May	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.4b	123.3
bBid.					

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.20	16.28	16.18	16.26	16.22
March	16.44	16.50	16.37	16.48	16.41
May	16.48	16.59	16.43	16.55	16.46
July	16.55	16.62	16.47	16.60	16.54

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	....	....	....	12.67b	12.75
March	12.81	12.84	12.79	12.77b	12.84
bBid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wld May No. 4	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.09	8.15	8.09	8.15b	8.10
March	8.21	8.34	8.27	8.34	8.28

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.98	5.98	5.96	5.96b	5.97

Potatoes

January	3.11	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.07
March	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

American-Hawaiian S. S. Co

NEW YORK (AP)—American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and wholly-owned subsidiary showed net profit for the first nine months of 1941 was $2,056,149, equal to $4.71 a capital share, compared with revised net profit for the like 1940 period of $2,735,968, including profit of $1,107,711 from sale of capital assets.

American Viscose Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Viscose Corp. reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $2,090,464, equal to $1.03 a common share, compared with $2,130,179 or $1.05 a share in the corresponding 1940 quarter, based on the present capitalization.

Borg-Warner Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Borg-Warner Corp. reported consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $6,350,930, equal to $2.72 a share, compared with $4,125,281 or $1.76 a share in the corresponding three quarters of 1940.

Reed Roller Bit Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Reed Roller Bit Co. for the quarter ended Sept. 30 showed net profit of $508,493, before Federal taxes, compared with a profit of $317,967 in the September quarter of 1940.

Mack Trucks' Net Jumps

NEW YORK (AP)—Mack Trucks, Inc., reported net profit for the third quarter was $1,207,810, equal to $2.02 a common share, compared with $353,559 or 59 cents a share in the corresponding 1940 period.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	118.20	28.30	16.18
Net change	—.15	—.18	—.04
Previous close	118.33	28.48	16.22
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.18

*Preliminary

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 4¼s 52-47	117.16	117.16	117.16
1 3s 55-51	112.30	112.30	112.30
8 2½s 72-67	103.10	103.10	103.10
Home Owners Loan			
5 3s 52-44	105.16	105.16	105.16

Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---

Services of Army Chaplains Welcomed by Men in Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—An increasing religious interest throughout the Army camps, now training more than 1,500,000 young selectees, is noted by William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, in a report submitted to the War Department today.

There was an attendance of nearly 11,640,000 at religious services at posts, camps, and stations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, Chaplain Arnold said.

The average attendance at each service was 97.8 persons. The preceding year the average attendance was 68.9 persons.

The popularity of religious instruction at the camps was emphasized by the Chief Chaplain and he illustrated it by figures for Bible Class attendance. He said that during the 1941 fiscal year 14,463 classes were held as against only 888 the year before.

A Chaplain has been placed with each unit of 1,200 or more men. The total number of chaplains was 1,330.

Various Quarters Used

Well-equipped churches were virtually unknown in the rapidly growing Army camps whose population skyrocketed chiefly in the first six months of 1941. Improvised chapels, day rooms, mess halls, barracks, offices, schoolrooms, theaters, hallways, and the outdoors itself were used as churches.

While units were on field duty or at maneuvers, Bible Classes and services were held wherever a protected spot could be found.

Contacts with individual soldiers during the year averaged over 52 a day for each Chaplain. This was a grand total of 25,385,115 contacts, but included only such as were of a nature sufficiently formal to be tabulated.

Besides this work, Army Chaplains performed 2,237 marriages, 2,670 baptisms, and officiated at 3,172 funerals. Not counting these, 666,399 services and contacts were recorded, reaching or serving 29,455,902 persons during the year.

Favored in Attendance

That soldiers prefer their own uniformed Chaplains to guest ministers would seem to be borne out, according to the Chaplains' report, by figures which reveal that the average congregation of an Army chaplain was about 125, while visiting civilian ministers drew 92. This in no way discounts the work done by civilian ministers.

When the soldier wants to hear a civilian minister he goes off the post to a civilian church. Sharing their field experiences, wearing the same kind of uniform, always available and on hand, the Army Chaplain is naturally closer to a soldier than a stranger visiting the camp for only one day.

Increased community contact between the Army and civilian population resulted, in 47,250 instances of co-operation between Army Chaplains and civilian church groups, in an attendance of 4,874,463 persons.

In camp, Roman Catholic Chaplains administered the sacraments 35,371 times—to 768,586 soldiers—an average of 21.7 men at each service. Protestant Chaplains administered Holy Communion 2,607 times to 72,757 soldiers—an average of 27.9 men at each service. No figures are furnished in this category for Jewish groups because they have no weekly or monthly service which is comparable to the Holy Communion.

In addition to the regular services conducted by Chaplains of the Jewish faith there were 1,360 services conducted for the benefit of Jewish soldiers by civilian Rabbis, most of them in the periods between 6:00 p. m. Friday and 6:00 p. m. Saturday.

Men in hospitals or guardhouses were regularly visited by Chaplains, the average number of these contacts being 69,285 per week. Counting repeat visits to the same men, this totaled 3,602,824 contacts during the year.

The increase in the total number of religious services held during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1941, over the preceding year was 403 per cent. The number of services held was 118,990.

No City Government: Officials Sentenced

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—Lackawanna's 25,000 inhabitants were without a government today after Mayor John F. Aszkler and six other officials received one-year suspended sentences and all but one fined $500 for conspiracy to defraud the municipality by padding city Work Projects Administration pay rolls.

The sentences were imposed by State Supreme Court Justice Almon W. Lytle. The seven were convicted June 30 after a four-week trial, but the sentences were deferred until after the Nov. 4 election to permit payment of salary checks to municipal employees.

Political observers expect Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will appoint Mayor-elect Michael J. Hughes, Democrat, and the newly-elected Council to fill the vacancies for the remainder of the year so that business may be transacted.

Lackawanna Corporation Counsel Edward Sobolewski said the city charter fails to provide for successors and termed the situation "novel." "There is no Mayor, no Councilmen and no one in charge of the City Government," he declared.

'Reds' Hem in 'Blues' At Columbia, S. C.

CHESTER, S. C., Nov. 8 (AP)—The Fourth Army Corps maneuvers closed yesterday as the "Red" Fourth Motorized Division reached Columbia, South Carolina's Capital, which has been in the hands of "Blue" forces and hemmed them in.

The Corps had been divided into two units: Red forces composed of the 31st, Fourth Motorized and Second Armored Divisions and the Blues made up of the 43rd Division, the bulk of the 74th Field Artillery Brigade and the G. H. Q. Anti-Tank Force.

The Blue troops had invaded Columbia via Charleston and Savannah, Ga.

A critique on the war games will be held tomorrow at Winnsboro.

A second phase of the Corps maneuvers will begin Nov. 10 and continue for three days. Then the mechanized Sixth Cavalry will be placed in action—the first time that a fully mechanized cavalry United States regiment has been in the field.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

EL CORTEZ
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
One of the leading apartment houses of Santa Monica. Large, modern apartments with dinettes and fully equipped kitchens. Sun deck, garden, garage. Near beach, markets and theatres. 127 Fourth Street, Santa Monica, Calif.

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

FOOD PRODUCTS

Pure Honey—White Clover
5 lb. pail of this quality product sent parcel post prepaid; third zone, upon receipt of $1.25. Hollyhock Gardens, Spear Rd., Buckland, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Comfortable room in beautiful home on lake. Would like 1 or 2 elderly people for winter or permanent residents. MRS. F. E. HALL; 1606 Lake Shipp Dr.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 6151

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, Fla.—Pleasant rooms in quiet home adjoining First Church. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, 1837 N. E. 2nd Court. Phone 3-4588.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Fine Apartments in Cambridge
Oxford Courts
5 ARLINGTON STREET
Despite the many unusual and distinctive features available to residents of Oxford Courts, the rentals are very moderate. Gas, electricity and refrigeration are supplied without charge. The excellence of Oxford Courts apartments together with the generous services supplied makes living here particularly pleasant. There are available suites from 3-5 rooms at $80-100.
Trowbridge 4220
HARRY A. GILBERT INC., MANAGEMENT

Hotel Beaconsfield
BE COMFORTABLE, CAREFREE
Live graciously where freedom from housekeeping responsibilities allows leisure for social activities or war relief work.
Sunny, tastefully furnished apartments. Delicious meals. Full hotel service. Selected Clientele. ASPinwall 6900
Gilman M. Longee, Mgr.
1731 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

ON BEACON HILL
22 RIVER STREET
Large living room, two chambers, bathroom and kitchenette; easily accessible; corner suite; log-burning fireplace; a complete home.
HUGH P. McNALLY
CARL L. STUCKLEN
65 BEACON ST., BOSTON CAP 8430

BEACON HILL
On Louisburg Square
A garden apartment of long living room with fireplace, bedroom, dining room, kitchenette and bath. Quiet neighborhood. Call Cap. 9059 (Boston).

BOSTON—My attractive apartment of 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath with unrestricted view of Public Garden and Charles River Basin is available furnished or unfurnished. Call my agent, Cap. 5704.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 22 Powell St.—Six spacious rooms, second floor, frigidaire, shower, rear porch. Heated, excellent location. Longwood 2113.

CRESSKILL, N. J.—4-room apt., garage, private entrance; heat, light, water, gas furnished. Quiet neighborhood, conveniently located; 1 or 2 adults, business couple preferred; $60.00. Phone: Englewood 3-5021-M.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—In lower duplex apartment, choice bedrooms with or without baths. Unexcelled location. Mrs. Blanch B. Morrison, 799 S. E. 4th St. Phone 486.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Attractive apt.; recently restored old house; living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath with shower, ample closets; oil heat and garage. Rent $55. Hingham 1517-M.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Comfortable garage apt., cir. oil heat; accommodate 2 or 3 persons. Mrs. Virginia V. Wolcott, 6201 5th St. North. Also apartments for 1 or 2 persons.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA — Furnished 2-room apartment for winter months; near golf course. MRS. GEORGE WILLIS, Box 627.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive 5-room modern apartment, reception hall, long living-room, fireplace, paneled dining-room, gas kitchen, white sink, screened porches, very convenient. Park 6107.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

ANTIQUES

LADY will buy old china, glass, silver, furniture, contents of attic. Write fully. Box P-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Heights) — Sublet 6 months or longer 1½ rooms and bath; modern; kitchenette well equipped; $65 including gas; refs. Mowris, 80 Cranberry St. MAIN 4-3900.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL apartment with kitchen and bath, within commuting distance of Boston. Box S-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

DOGS FOR SALE

3 REGISTERED male Springer puppies, 12 wks.; handsome, affectionate. S. SHURCLIFFE, Ipswich, Mass. Tel. 474-M.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MINK COAT
Guaranteed natural Eastern mink coat. Full length, perfect condition, price $675, a beautiful garment at a third of its true value. Tel. LYnn 3-3597 (Mass.) for appointment.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

FURS STYLED TO YOUR PERSONALITY BY ARMAND, PARISIEN FUR CRAFTSMAN. He offers you exceptionally low rates on Remodeling, Repairing and Custom-made coats. Ask for Mr. Armand, 145 West 30th Street, ARMAND ET SOEUR, N. Y. C. CHi 4-1424.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER—Young man wanted by large leather concern; Protestant; experience handling full set books. Reply, own hand writing, stating fully experience and salary expected. Box M-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—A competent man stenographer for work in New York City. Speedy typist. State education, experience, religion, and references. Send replies to Box W-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—A flat-bed pressman familiar with Cross feeders; state experience, religion and whether or not employed. Write R-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41852.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—For rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON CENTRE—Colonial house just off Commonwealth Ave.; 10 rooms, 3 baths, very well furnished, gas heat; 2-car garage; for 6-7 months; adult family; $125. DECatur 0235.

ON MOUNT IDA, Newton, Mass.—Immaculate year-old 7-room house, tastefully furnished, 2 baths and lavatory; available November 15; adults only. Call Big. 8975 or write Box M-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

WATERTOWN, MASS.—7-room single, 2 tile baths, 1 first-floor lavatory, game room, 2 fireplaces; garage; modern; $90. Kir. 6350.

JEWELERS

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING
JEWELRY and SILVER
WIDMER, 51 West Street, Boston LIB. 2917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Tan Pekingese answering to the name of "Mickey." Strayed from home November 6 in the vicinity of Old Orchard Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Call Longwood 6315. Reward.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel Watertown 9865

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

MY RECEPTION room on Boylston St., Boston, suitable for practitioners; available mornings and evenings. Tel. Ken. 6660.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

HILL-CREST LODGE
A Christian Scientists' home; attractive; lovely view; for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study, recreation; reasonable rates. MARY E. MICHAEL, Route 2, Box 253, New Castle, Pa.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (Opposite 5-6000; 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A NICE HOME
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two apt. house, two-car garage, thoroughly modern, in first class condition. House cost $15,000 to build. Will sacrifice much under assessed value to settle estate. No brokers or speculators need reply. Write Box R-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman. Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Bachelor apt. Owner of 2-family house, handy location, will sublet part to business man or couple. Middle aged preferred. 25 Harlow St. or Trow. 0227.

BOSTON—Pleasant, quiet rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church for those visiting Boston. Please write for information. M. A. HARFOLE, 58 Fenway, Apt. 6.

BOSTON—Rm. with priv. bath, stall shower; large rm.; unsurpassed Fenway view; quiet, comfortable home. Tel. Ken. 3375, 58 Fenway, Apt. 10.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Ste 11—Sunny rm., nicely furn.; also transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 344 Commonwealth Ave. —Two attractive con. front rooms, fireplace, semi-priv. bath, $10. Business people preferred.

BOSTON, 306 Huntington Ave., S-3—Sunny, nicely furnished room. Facing The Christian Science Mother Church. Call Com. 6007.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Two pleasant rooms, 1st floor, $5 each, homelike home. MRS. BURDWOOD, Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Large comfortably furnished room, quiet, newly papered and painted. Gentleman preferred. Com. 3119.

BOSTON, MASS., 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Comfortable rooms for discriminating guests. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Large outside sunny room, private family, accessible buses, also train; breakfast; some kitchen privileges. Long. 6451, 28 Stanton Road.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.) Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type; sunny, private apt.; excellent location; business person.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Beautifully furnished room in private home, exclusive residential section, Twin beds, private bath, breakfast if desired. Garage. MRS. ANNE M. DUNCAN, 456 17th Ave. N. E.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Guest house; attractively furnished; fine residential section; single and double rooms; circulating oil heat; breakfast optional. MRS. JOSEPHINE SHARRON, 455 10th Ave., N. E.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Comfortable rooms in private home, single or twin beds; near Christian Science church. 142 Fifth Avenue N.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Room in private home, adjoining bath. Near car line. MISS E. MacINTYRE, 833 11th St. North.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

NORTH MIAMI, FLA.—Reasonable room and board in quiet, refined home; elderly persons preferred. Mrs. Karr, 810 N. E. 127th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HANDY, RELIABLE MAN—Realty manager, seeks offer (home paramount). 151a North-ampton Street, Boston. Com. 4092.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED intelligent woman, agreeable disposition, executive ability, adaptable qualifications, seeks position Hotel Hostess or Assistant; experienced. Write Box S-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PART TIME: young; Christian Scientist; college; adaptable; experienced practical nursing; clerical; tutor; arts; drives; live in, out. Box F-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, compose own letters, capable assisting bookkeeper. Conscientious, capable. Write Box F-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

AVON Cosmetics
Look for a friendly visit from your Avon Representative
If you miss her call 4-2113

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

PREMIER PRINTING COMPANY
S. B. Klippelt, President
Jno. S. Westley, Vice-President
Printers, Publishers, Bookbinders
912-914 FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH
Telephone 9-1962

WE USE ONLY SOFT WATER
FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street
PHONE 3-1133

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

FRANK STOLL
Men's Furnisher and Hatter
KUPPENHEIMER and GRIFFON
Good Clothes
113 Dauphin Street Mobile, Ala.

Buy Now and Save
BROWN COAL COMPANY
Mobile, Ala.

LOUISE WILLIAMS CHAMBERLIN
The Greenbury Studios
366 Michigan Ave. Phone Dex. 1893
We refinish and restore old paintings and frames

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

Install IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 5th Avenue South 7-7117

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Lane and Matheny
in Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

VESUVIUS LUMBER CO.
520 BELL ST. PAINTS BUILDING MATERIALS PHONE CEDAR 5105
Your Credit is Good Here

ROSENBERG-DANIELS
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Florida

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Halifax Cleaners
Sixteen years in same location
ONE DAY SERVICE
126 Magnolia Avenue
Telephone 373 Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Paris Cleaners-Launderers
533 North Andrews Avenue
Phone 533
All work done in Ft. Lauderdale.

The BOULEVARD HOTEL
EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.
Centrally located. Close to Churches, Shops, Entertainment. Restricted clientele.
MAUD SANDERS, VIRGINIA DARLING, Managers
PHONE 1736

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued)

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 618

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

L. O. CHAPLIN
JEWELER
Watchmaker and Repairman
9 BROAD STREET

MIAMI

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
Established 1928
"Only the finest work—Only the best materials"
Tel. 2-7925 983 S. W. Sixth St.

NEW FALL HATS
Mary's Hat Shop
HATS REMODELED
151 S. E. 1st St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Buy *CHRISTMAS CARDS* Early
Books—Bibles—Dictionaries
Agents for Transparent Covers for Periodicals
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32405 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
40 S. W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave. Tel. 6001
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

- To Meet All Your Auto Needs
- GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
- Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2-236—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-389
Clearwater 5-4201

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Welcome to Florida and Winter Warmth

Fireplace ensembles from	18.00
Andirons, Pair from	1.50
Portable Oil Heaters from	6.95
Sheet Iron Heaters from	1.75
Quick Heat Oil Circulators from	53.50
International Oil Floor Furnace	149.50
Columbus Automatic Type Wood Heaters	16.15
Columbus Coal Circulators	28.00

Knight & Wall Co.
Since 1884 Tampa's Oldest Store
Phone 2631 Tampa at Lafayette St.

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenelif Cafeteria
IN THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by RIT and CLIF CHAMBERS

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1523
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

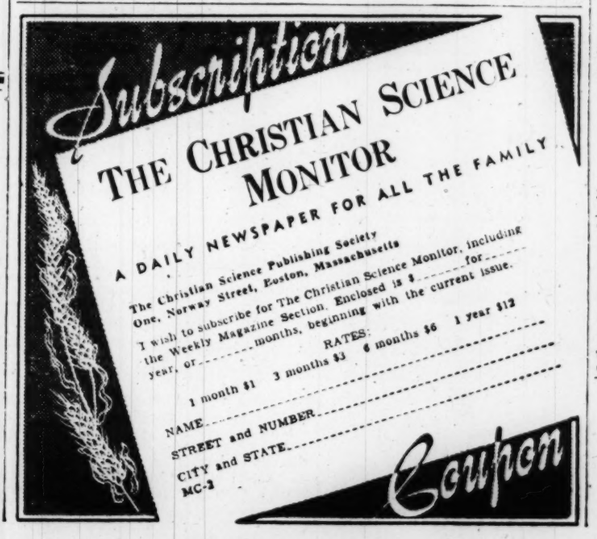
Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6139
West Palm Beach, Fla.

SEE NEXT PAGE


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ ____ for ____ year, or ____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING ●
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

COLUMBUS

ELEBASH JEWELRY COMPANY
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
1110 BROADWAY
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus Most Modern
Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a m to 12 m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jimmye Perkins
FLORIST
154 COTTON AVE., PHONE 6192

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Jos. N. Bell
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

STAMPS FOR SALE
A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

A. GANTNER-SCHÄR
Sattler
Das Haus für feine Reiseartikel und Kinderwagen
Tel. 2.15.04 Kronengasse 6
LEATHER GOODS

BASEL

Metzgerei - Wursterei
A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60 Tel. 2.15.68
(Butcher)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55

Fuel
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wehrlin + Cie
Buchdruckerei
Lithographie
Setzmaschinenbetrieb
Monbijoustrasse 12. Tel. 3.46.38

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS — FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. & Co.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FOUNDED 1837 TEL. 23.208

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23.539

SIGMUND **Seiler**
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

GENEVA

(Continued)
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-Made
Hosiery—Shirts

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux College Tel. 4.59.91
WOOLS

Coutellerie de l'Ile
L. FONTAINE
12, Quai des Moulins, 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

LUGANO

Salumeria A. CAMOZZI & FILLI
Successore Centinara
Piazza Funicolare Tel. 2.35.33
Salame Ticino — ff. Aufschnitt
Schweinefleisch — Butter — Käse
Konserven — Gerberkäse — Liebig
Dairy Products

NEUCHATEL

GUYE-ROSSELETS FILS
RUE DE LA TREILLE
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de Voyages—Reparations
Leather Goods—Umbrellas—Repairs

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES—BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

BOOKS
of all kinds
FEHR
Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16.

THUN

Max Reiners & Söhne
DAS HAUS FÜR MUSIK THUN MARKTGASSE
MUSIC. RADIO. PHONO.

ZURICH

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk

Limmatquai 106 Zürich

Silks Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse
CONDITOREI — TEA ROOM
Albert Marf
Kappelergasse 16. Tel. 3.19.29 Centralhof 16
Fralinés—Marzipan
(Confectioner—Sweets)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies'
Clothes
of Distinction
can always be found
at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer's, Peek Freans

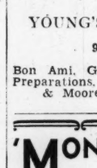
'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New "JAMAL"
Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 24765



WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs, and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET PHONE 20331

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harveys Greenacres & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

W. L. COUSINS
House, Land and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy, Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, Umbilo Road Phone 56267 P. O. Box 803 Durban

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321 Residence 22933

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.) Phone 22487

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE PTY. LTD.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488, West St., Durban Phone 20551

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 **ELOFF and KERK STS.** *Phone No.* JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE "A".....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

J. T. WHERRIE
Phones 42-4594—42-1124
High-Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
4, Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

V. M. F. Dairies [Pty.] Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey
Phone 24-2883

STANDARD GROCERS
The right place for the right price
Price List on Application
100, Op de Bergen Street
Fairview, Johannesburg

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

● PETROL ● OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. and Scottsville Phone 2995 Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202, Church Street Phone 3813

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236—3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers
Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
150, Church Street Phone 3288

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Dorothy Crankshaw
Soprano
L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., U.P.L.M.
Teacher of Singing
Studio—751, Church Street, Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

Crossword Quiz Answers

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			B	A	R	D	E	L	L			

850

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

VICTORIA

GEELONG

THE MODERN GROCER
S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"They belong to a submarine crew!"

Current Events Test

Answers

1. Premier Stalin, in a speech radiocast throughout the world, said one of the causes of the Red Army's "temporary" reverses was "lack of a second front in Europe."

2. (a) Yes; aid in the amount of $1,000,000,000 was pledged to Russia by President Roosevelt. The loan will be used for military equipment and raw materials, and will bear no interest. (b) Maxim Litvinoff, former Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has been named Russian Ambassador to the United States.

3. Canada's Navy Minister McDonald stated that Nazi submarines are operating "off the coast of Newfoundland."

4. Mayor La Guardia became the first anti-Tammany mayor to win a third term.

5. Seeds and seasoning, normally imported from abroad, will be relatively scarce on account of the war, says the Department of Commerce.

6. German planes which have been captured were carrying 800-pound fenders as a protection. It is understood some British planes are fitted with balloon cable cutters.

7. Dolf Camilli of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

8. All American women and children on Guam, Midway, and Wake Islands are being removed because of the tense international situation.

9. The U. S. Treasury Department is trying to devise a plan for collecting future income taxes in advance from wage earners by taking out so much from weekly pay checks.

10. Reports from Finland indicate that the Finns are contemplating a peace parley. On Thursday night, the Finnish radio announced: "Military operations are drawing to a close as far as our country is concerned. Even though war goes on between great powers, Finland will not carry on any longer than is necessary for her own safety and defense while it is realized that our frontiers cannot finally be determined until the coming peace conference."

Crates for Britain

Five tons of nails per day are used by a Canadian plant in crating military vehicles for shipment to the British armies.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Some motorists drive miles out of their way when touring; others never ask natives along the route for directions.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An executive must have good judgment. At least he must pick out a capable assistant who can direct the work.

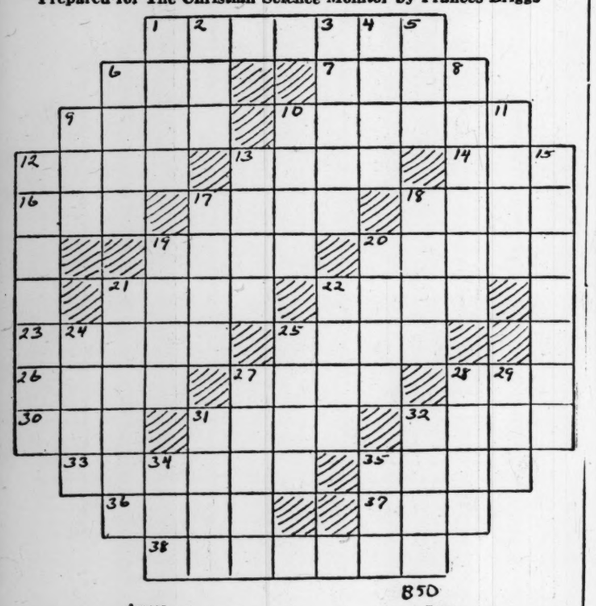
Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

SIS SAYS-"DO YOUR HOMEWORK" AND I KNOW I SHOULD OBEY BUT WHEN IM UPSTAIRS IN MY ROOM IT SIMPLY DOESNT PAY

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



B5D

Across

1—Who wrote "Departmental Ditties"?
6—What is a target used in bowling?
7—What insects have been cultivated from earliest periods?
9—If you emulated Cyrena Van Gordon, you would do what?
10—What do you call opposite of "liabilities"?
12—What is one of main supporting surfaces of an airplane?
13—What is used in cooking and for making tallow?
14—Shade tree.
16—What animal is semierect, long-armed and tailless?
17—Who founded Keystone State of U. S.?
18—What city is scene of "Iliad"?
19—What creature did Mother Hubbard's dog ride?
20—What Fielding hero weds Squire Western's daughter?
21—What is anything used in a vocation?
22—What do you get by multiplying square of a quantity by the quantity itself?
23—What is first name of Miss Merman, American musical comedy star?
25—What is Dapple Gray in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
26—Melodies.
27—Cordage over one inch in circumference is what?
28—Sailor.
30—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
31—What flower is an emblem of purity?
32—In what month was George Bernard Shaw born?
33—What is capital city of Balnibarbi in "Gulliver's Travels"?
35—Fog.
36—If you executed a gainer, you would do what?
37—Class.
38—Who sues Mr. Pickwick for breach of promise in the Dickens novel?

Down

1—What man in checkers may move in either direction?
2—What suffix forms present participle of verbs?
3—Who was author of "Pillars of Society"?
4—Bird's home is what?
5—What is a term used by teamsters?
6—What tree has needlelike leaves?
8—Who wrote "A Sentimental Journey"?
9—Slight taste.
10—What is relationship of Polly to Tom Sawyer?
11—Fruit of the blackthorn is what?
12—Who painted "The Embarkation for Cythmera" in the Louvre?
13—What animal often performs in vaudeville?
15—What kind of story does Agatha Christie often write?
17—Small body of standing water is what?
18—Who is a character in "Tristram Shandy"?
19—Departs.
20—What is sixth month of the year?
21—What guided Theseus out of labyrinth?
22—Imitation.
24—What is a money drawer in a desk or counter?
25—What is a kind of hockey played on roller skates?
27—Who was lost for want of a horse?
28—What is used by elephant in defense?
29—High in pitch.
31—What is melted rock thrown from a volcano?
32—Who was one of two persons who went for pail of water?
34—What is a familiar name for a cat?
35—What is one one-thousandth part of a linear inch?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

The hopes that lost in some far distance seem,
May be the truer life, and this the dream.
—Adelaide Ann Procter

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. To what fact has Stalin attributed Russia's recent reverses?

2. (a) Has Russia been promised U. S. lease-lend aid? (b) What Russian has been taken off the political shelf and will be sent to the United States as Ambassador?

3. Recent news dispatches have revealed that Nazi submarines are operating "off the coast of ——, within sight of shore." Can you name the vicinity?

4. By his victory in the New York City mayoralty contest Mayor La Guardia became the **(first, second, third)** anti-Tammany Mayor to win a third term in the city's 276 years of municipal life. Which figure is correct?

5. Some of the spice will be missing from Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners this year in the U. S. Why?

6. Both the British and Germans are reported to be equipping their planes with special devices to protect them against barrage balloons. What are these devices?

7. What baseball star was selected as the most valuable player in the National League?

8. From what islands in the Pacific are all American women and children being removed?

9. What new method has been proposed for collecting income taxes in the U. S.?

10. Is Finland contemplating holding a peace conference with Russia?

(Answers to these questions will be found elsewhere on this page.)

The Amusing Things We Say

Hoodlum

This term for roughnecks and toughs originated in San Francisco in 1868. A news reporter on one of the city papers wrote a story about a local gang of street rowdies led by a fellow named Muldoon. In his story, the reporter called the gang "noodlums," which was merely the leader's name spelled backwards. When the compositor set the type for the story, he mistook the n for an h and set up the word as hoodlums. Thus a typesetter's error created this expression for roughnecks and toughs.

Put Your Best Foot Forward

Among other things, the Romans were very superstitious about crossing a threshold. Because they believed that something on the left always boded evil, a boy was stationed at the door of their villas to warn visitors not to cross the threshold with their left foot. As the visitor prepared to cross the threshold he was advised by the boy to put his right foot forward. From this custom comes our phrase, to put your best foot forward.

Hobby Nobbing

An interesting array of unusual bells.

Collecting Bells

By Irving Bacchus

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Meyer of St. Louis is the house of many bells, the home of 1,500 specimens collected by the Meyers during the past 12 years. Mr. Meyer became interested in bells while motoring through California, following the trail of the Spanish padres, marked by signposts surmounted by replicas of bells in the belfries of the missions. Miniatures of these mission bells inaugurated the Meyer hobby.

Today, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer reminisce over seven delightful tours spent in search of bells, and another trip is always in the offing. The bells are valued, not only for bits of history they unfold, but for associations connected with their acquisition.

"I keep track of everything about my bells but the cost," the collector explains, and it is a source of surprise to him that people, for a price, will readily part with bells long associated with their families.

Mrs. Meyer is an eager assistant to her collector-husband, cataloging the bells and keeping them in proper place. Traveling with her husband Mrs. Meyer adds to her private hobby, jewelry typical of the countries visited in search of bells.

Bells in the Meyer collection date back to 1278 and the Yuan dynasty before clappers were introduced. Another Chinese bell dates from the Ming dynasty. There are bells once used to summon slaves, bells used on the yokes of work elephants and bells with amusing inscriptions.

One bell, representing a Welsh peasant woman with a clapper beneath wide skirts, philosophizes:

"The perfect woman speaks only when tolled."

The practical eloquence of Byron is revealed on a bell suspended from the Meyer dining room door. The inscription reads:

"That all softening
Overpowering knell,
The Tocsin of the soul,
The dinner bell."

A Verse for Today . . .

Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon earth.—Rev. 3:10.

In Lighter Vein

Appreciation

Some kind of workman—a turner-off of air-conditioning, or a turner-on of heat—was making the rounds of the offices in one of our big corporations and finally arrived at the boss's private office. He was told that the boss was inside working, and that he would have to come back after three-thirty, when the boss would be gone for the day. The fellow seemed hurt. "It might interest him to know that the president of the National City Bank ENJOYED watching me work," he murmured. —The New Yorker.

Miracle in England

The Englishman in England is a restrained fellow, not expansive in the presence of strangers. Therefore we appreciate the report brought back by Henry J. Allen showing the revolutionary change in the English social structure produced by the war. On his last day in England, Senator Allen says, he sat down at a table in a restaurant where an Englishman, a total stranger, was sitting. And the Englishman, without being asked, passed the salt! A miracle.—Kansas City Star.

"—— and next time, none of your infernal crash dives."

Decipherer of Nixies

Ferreting out people with odd jobs has become almost second nature with Mary Margaret McBride, CBS "Columnist of the Air," who is constantly on the lookout for material for her inimitable radio chats. One of her recent finds is the "nixie decoder," i. e., one who deciphers nixies. Nixies, according to the postal authorities, are cryptograms used by waggish folk in addressing letters or packages for the mails. During a busy season, Miss McBride learned, one nixie expert in a New York Postoffice deciphered 20,000 of them in a single day.—Talks.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighbors

A Boston business woman tells this small but significant story. Her typewriter was damaged one busy morning and she took it down to a little repair shop in the same building. A cheerful and evidently expert workman took the machine and sat down at once to repair it. He tinkered around with it for some little time, doing a bit extra here and there, and finally added a new ribbon, cutting up a long one to fit the smaller machine. The woman says a flash of regret went through her mind that she would have to pay for an expensive repair job. Finally, the machine was placed in front of her, accompanied by the look of a workman proud of a good job, as she was told in a voice with a slightly foreign accent that it was all right. She asked the charge, and such a surprisingly small amount was mentioned that she involuntarily asked if he were sure that was all. He looked up with a smile and replied quietly, "We are neighbors, aren't we?"

Daily Anecdote

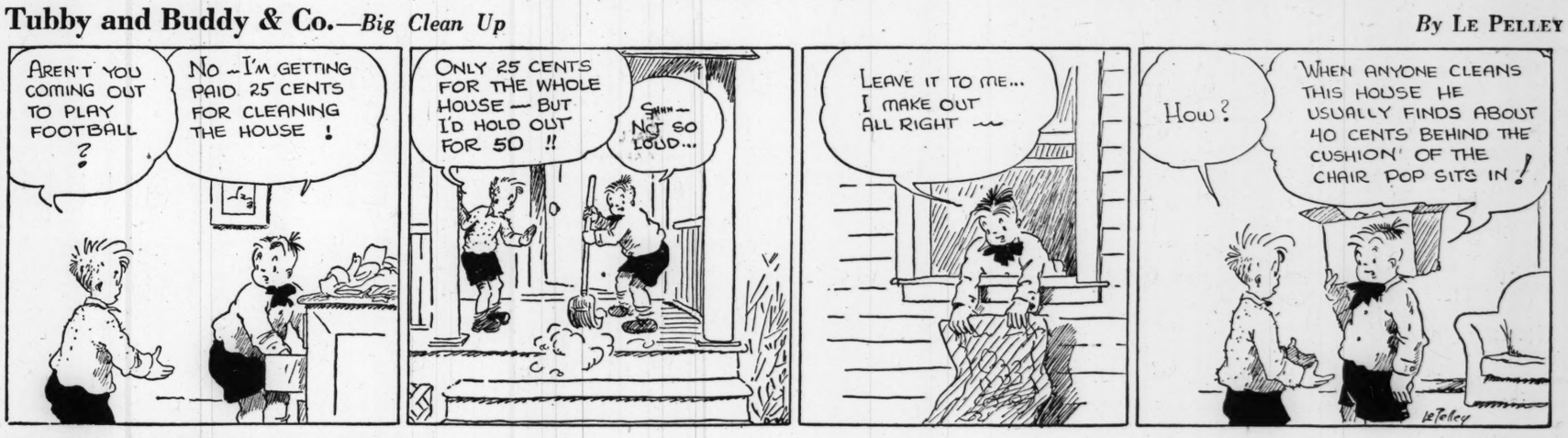
'Use Your Other Foot!'

When young Edison wanted a job as telegrapher he wrote to an operator friend in Boston inquiring as to the possibility of a job in that city. He secured a position with the Western Union. His fellow operators decided to try him out. The first night he took a special news report from New York. The operator had been instructed to speed up on him. The operator slurred, speeded, ran his words together. Edison sat at ease and took down every word of the report. After a time Edison flashed back these words to New York: "Say young man, change off—send with your other foot."

It has been estimated that Edison's patents, applications and caveats brought his patents to an estimated total of 3,000. The phonograph was Edison's favorite invention.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Big Clean Up*

By Le Pelley


AREN'T YOU COMING OUT TO PLAY FOOTBALL ?
No — I'M GETTING PAID 25 CENTS FOR CLEANING THE HOUSE !
ONLY 25 CENTS FOR THE WHOLE HOUSE — BUT I'D HOLD OUT FOR 50 !!
SHHH — NOT SO LOUD...
LEAVE IT TO ME... I MAKE OUT ALL RIGHT —
How?
WHEN ANYONE CLEANS THIS HOUSE HE USUALLY FINDS ABOUT 40 CENTS BEHIND THE CUSHION OF THE CHAIR POP SITS IN !
LeTelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bow, Wow!!*

By Rodgers

Boy! We really got after the "put-it-off-ers" yesterday and now all the Gloom Chasers are full fledged Barkers for Britain!
And this afternoon we decided it was high time we got down to some really serious barking!
Well sir! I don't know if any Britons heard us -
But I'll be surprised if they didn't!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Scoop for Lilly*

By The Hagers

MISS LILLY GAVE A STARTLED CRY AS FALDI RALDI SAUNTERED BY.
"HE IS THE DUCK SURREALIST." I HOPED THE SUBJECT I'D DISMISSED.
"NOT FALDI RALDI — REALLY! HE'S SIMPLY MARVELOUS," SAID SHE.
"EXCUSE ME. I CAN'T WAIT TO TELL THE BOOK CLUB GIRLS." SHE WAVED FAREWELL.
HOPPING BIRD TEA ROOM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

It Should Shorten the War

The United States Senate has taken the logical action for Americans in voting to arm merchant vessels and to let them carry war materials directly to British harbors.

Repeal of the key sections of the Neutrality Act removes from American foreign policy a statute which, however well-intentioned, was never consistent with the responsibilities of the United States as a world power or with the interests of its own ultimate safety.

It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will follow promptly the lead of the Senate and agree to the lifting of barred zones for American ships as it has already approved the arming of them for defense against Nazi raiders.

The United States must make unmistakable its intention to give enough support to the opponents of Fascism to insure the defeat of their militaristic regimes. Today and in the world ahead, the criterion of honorable action is not neutrality or convenience; it means constructive service to a world order of justice in which peaceful peoples will be secure against aggression.

To achieve such an order, the nations which hitherto have considered it their role to remain neutral must make it known in advance that their economic weight, and if necessary military assistance, will be thrown against any aggressor.

Warning to Racketeers

Decent labor unionism has not lost but gained by the conviction of William Bioff, motion picture labor czar, and George E. Browne, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, on charges of extortion.

Judge John C. Knox of the trial court accurately characterized the case when he said the jury verdict would "let a lot of free air into union halls throughout the country," and that, "If union labor is to endure, it must rid itself of men who stand ready to sell out labor when it suits their purposes."

It is not to be supposed that this single prosecution solves the question of gangsterism in American labor unions. It should rather be a beginning. The American Federation of Labor may congratulate itself that it removed Browne from its governing board before he was convicted. But the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., and independent unions should look to the cleaning up of racketeering and to initiating court charges where these are necessary.

The businessmen who allow themselves to be mulcted—as in this case by collections of more than $1,000,000, from some of the biggest companies in the movie industry—cannot be entirely absolved of responsibility. The extension of gangsterism into labor organization is a manifestation of the tendency of force to exploit its supposed advantages wherever permitted.

The essence of the Wagner Act and of true unionism is freedom of voluntary organization. Monopoly becomes only the more vicious and intolerable when enforced by violence and applied to the right of men to work.

Too Many X's

Ballots to right of them, ballots to the left of them, ballots in front of them—but the voters of Glen Cove, Long Island, were undaunted. What though "someone had blundered"? Theirs not to reason thus and so; theirs but to vote a Yes or No.

So Glen Cove patriots voted with one X to reduce a judge's pay from $5,000 to $2,000, and with another X voted to pay the same judge $5,000, while widening his powers and duties. The two X's add up, in the opinion of a member of the Board of Elections, to $7,000 a year for the judge. An experienced jurist, when asked his views on the outcome of the tangle, said that since the voters had passed on both propositions, "no court on earth" could decide the question.

The whole case is reminiscent of a practice quite familiar in Washington, where Congressmen often get an appropriation passed by tagging it onto a bill to which it is quite irrelevant. And when it comes to appropriations, even a skilled politician, let alone an innocent voter, seems inclined to vote yes with both hands wide open and his eyes shut tight. The voters of Glen Cove should remember this. If they are tempted to consider themselves inadequate as mere voters, they still might qualify for some of the bigger political jobs.

Half Measures Won't Do

Canada has something to teach the United States in the prosecution of the war. It is not the obvious lesson drawn from the formation of the new joint American-Canadian committee to coordinate the output of war materials. Co-operation is vital, but the continuous march to closer working relationships was inevitable from the moment that the Ogdensburg agreement committed Ottawa and Washington to joint defense. The momentary lesson from the Canadian war effort is, rather, the magnitude of the undertaking and the fact that half measures are insufficient.

For Canada began the war with a conviction that business could proceed much as usual—plus a little speeding up of special defense industries. Progressively it became apparent that the demand on the Dominion was to be far greater. Today well over half of the Canadian national income is being used in the Government's account. The 320,000 Canadians in active service would be equivalent to an army of 3,500,000 men for a nation the size of the United States.

Industrial facilities are being used to such full capacity that Canada is facing decisions as to the channels in which effort will be directed, for general expansion is no longer possible. Manpower is being used to a point where grave problems are foreseen in the conflicting demand between increasing the armed forces and speeding up production.

Even a ceiling on managerial salaries is to be instituted as a part of a living-cost control that, with its price levels and wage adjustments, is one of the most far-reaching ever undertaken by a democratic nation.

In the current parliamentary session the lessons that have been learned in all-out war production will carry over into debates on the issue of conscription. For Canada has discovered that you don't beat a blitzkrieg on spare time. The Dominion has overcome the handicap of underestimating the task of halting Hitlerism.

Continental co-operation has grown out of the vital need to support and assist the Dominion's effort. Out of this collaboration the United States may well achieve a deeper appreciation of the demands which must be made upon the free peoples who are committed to the purpose that freedom shall not perish.

Movies With "Depth"

When future moviegoers buy their tickets, they will probably be handed a receipt in the form of an inexpensive "viewer," which will enable them to see realistic, three-dimensional pictures. Such pictures, natural scientists report, are now possible with present theater equipment. It remains only for the engineer and artist to develop machines and skill in photography to put them into operation.

Moving pictures which show depth as well as height and breadth have been introduced experimentally to the public before, notably two years ago at the New York World's Fair, where delighted audiences watched full-color films through polaroid lenses which separated the images. These movies, however, required the use of rather cumbersome double projection equipment. But the latest process in which two images are produced on the same film, and then "separated" by the polaroid lenses, is said to have facilitated production and lifted "depth" pictures from an experimental novelty into a commercial possibility.

While popular fancy has been caught by this use of polaroid, others may prove more vital. One is in dimming glaring automobile headlights, which is expected to remove the greatest cause for some 25,000 yearly fatalities said to occur on the highways at night. It is also finding valuable use in educational work where three-dimensional views are important, and for military purposes where it cuts the glare seen through instrument lenses, helps aviators ascertain heights of objects from the air, and accomplishes other tasks which are military secrets.

As this new natural science unfolds, its developments are being pointed sharply toward military applications, but it is encouraging to learn from the researchers that most of its defense uses can be adapted to constructive purposes in peacetime.

Frost has not yet visited Indiana, said a recent news report, which means that many more tomatoes can be picked and converted into juice for that London reserve against a possible water shortage.

Our Readers Say—

An Example of Patriotism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps not many of the 23,000,000 who voted for Wendell Willkie will stop to recall that just a year ago he was defeated as Republican Presidential candidate after one of the most unusual campaigns in the history of American politics. To those of his loyal supporters who had never before engaged in a political campaign, his defeat was a disappointment almost too keen to be borne. But from the moment the issue was decided Mr. Willkie set an example of good sportsmanship and true patriotism that could well be emulated.

Putting his campaign behind him, he addressed himself to the task of using his now great political and moral influence for the fullest benefit of his country in the hour of crisis. Beginning with his trip to England to gather first-hand knowledge of the war situation, a history of the year's events records Wendell Willkie consistently and persistently working for unity within our own Nation, the greatest possible defense effort, and "all-out" aid to the democracies fighting to preserve human freedom.

There is no silencing this earnest and honest voice. Regardless of critics and political enemies alike Wendell Willkie will continue to fight for freedom, for there is a spirit in him which cannot be quenched, a strain of pure patriotism which is greater than his human ambitions. A year from the date of his defeat Mr. Willkie's figure looms larger than ever on the national horizon. He was a big man when he ran for the Presidency; he is a bigger now, politically wiser, and with a reservoir of superb ability open for his country's service which has as yet hardly been tapped.

The "twenty million" who voted for Wendell Willkie can be proud of their defeated candidate, and let those of us who recognize a great American salute him!

Boston — EDITH MARY BAKER

"Both Sound and Sensible"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During his recent visit to New York, Senator Frank MacDermot of Eire gave very wise and comprehensive advice to Americans of all types of background and extraction. In particular, he spoke to Americans of Irish descent, and gave specific advice to those of this group who "seem to think more of Ireland's wrongs than either of America's duties or American rights," advising them that when thinking of Ireland they should be "more interested in the present and the future than in the past."

This is both sound and sensible, for why should people of reasonable understanding dwell upon past conditions that have ceased to exist, and close their eyes to the possibilities of a grave future, because of their hatred for Britain, though she is fighting valiantly for the four freedoms.

New York — JANE O'RYAN

McKinley on "Isolationism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, on September 5, 1901, the day before he was struck down by an assassin's bullet, President McKinley said, among other things, "God and man have drawn the Nations together. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable."

The truth of this remark, made in the days before the airplane and radio and fast ocean liners and automobiles, now stands out with even more convincing clarity and force. Senators and Congressmen, who think that isolationism follows the Republican pattern should bear this in mind.

Chicago — MARSHALL SOLBERG

Long Distance Calling

Undermining Resistance by Rumor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the beginning of the war, the Axis efforts to influence American public opinion have been talked about a great deal. Americans and the Axis spokesmen alike are well aware of the importance of public opinion and, as a result, we have been actively waging a mental battle with them. We have tried not to let ourselves be influenced, and the Axis has been bent on trying to convince us. There has been much obvious propaganda in the form of exaggerated reports of victories, and horror stories. Most Americans have not been greatly influenced by this crude type of propaganda. Another type of propaganda, however, is taking its toll; it comes to us in the form of rumor.

A rumor can be a very powerful weapon, especially if it appeals to people. Hitler is not using rumor to awe or scare us the way his other propaganda does. He is using it to make us think he is much weaker than he really is. If he were to succeed in making us believe that he was about to collapse, while all the time he was gathering much greater strength, the consequences would be disastrous.

It may seem impossible, to the casual observer, that Hitler could fool us so completely. Unfortunately, however, it is very possible. This trick has been pulled many times by strategists.

Napoleon used it with astonishing results. Thiers, in his "History of the Consulate and Empire," brings out clearly how Napoleon used rumor to make the Austrians think he was weaker than he actually was. In the campaign of Marengo Napoleon crossed the Alps with an army that the Austrians didn't even know existed, and after cutting their communications at Milan, intercepted a dispatch from the Austrian cabinet telling the Austrian commander that Napoleon's army was a myth.

Napoleon effected this by a clever manipulation of rumor. Some months before the campaign, he advertised throughout France the recruiting of a reserve army. It was to meet at Dijon. Then secretly, he formed his own army out of many small units borrowed from the armies of Holland, Belgium, and the Vendee, and in small sections marched them into Switzerland over back roads. In the meantime, a very paltry army was turning up at Dijon, and Napoleon was very careful to let rumors go out to the effect that the reserve army was nothing but a joke. All of Europe began to ridicule it. Thiers says, "Among the caricatures of the day was one on the army of reserve; it represented a child leading an invalid with a wooden leg." No one in Europe believed that Napoleon had the men or the money to do what he did. That was the trick.

How often we have seen Hitler playing it on us! Months ago we heard Goering was opposed to the war, but we have never noticed any change in his actions. At the start of the war everyone said that Germany's finances were so weak that they couldn't possibly last one year of war. That was two years ago.

Recently there have been rumors coming out of Germany that the great numbers of wounded soldiers returning from Russia are breaking the German morale, that the subject nations are in frantic revolt, and that the Italians are starving to death. Let us learn our lesson from Napoleon. Don't let us think that these rumors mean anything, and by all means don't let us form an opinion from these rumors that there is no need for the United States to go to war now. There is no rumor on earth that can beat Hitler. There never will be. The only thing that will beat him will be an army of huge proportions and tremendous equipment. Therefore, let us not listen to rumors nor even turn our heads until we have accomplished the downfall of Hitler, to which we have pledged ourselves.

Cambridge, Mass. — R. B. RUSSELL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

Need of Fraternal Militancy

By Frank L. Perrin

It is extremely doubtful, judging from outward appearances, as well as observing from within as opportunity is afforded, that members of selective fraternal organizations in the United States appreciate the potential danger their lodges and societies are facing. Next only to the church, Masonry is anathema to those imposing dictatorial rule upon nation after nation, people after people. Of course, it is the realization that Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, stemming from prehistoric times, is founded upon the doctrines of the Old Testament, that multiplies and magnifies the hatreds of those who would destroy the Holy Bible and repudiate its teachings and inspired interpretations.

But it is remembered, and the fact is verified by convincing evidence, that in all fraternal organizations, whether affiliated with or separate from Christian churches, their constitutions, tenets, and by-laws reflect and are inspired by religious teachings and some form of Christian faith. In numbers, as well as in organized motivating power, these fraternal organizations, whether secret, so-called, or as democratic as the Salvation Army, possess a potential power greater than all the opposing forces of evil in the world today.

* * *

The skeptic, the so-called "non-joiner," who flatters himself that fraternalism means little or nothing in a nation, a town, or a neighborhood, will not at once accept this estimate of the power and potency of what, after all, is the essence of both religion and fraternalism. This essential is brotherly love. But, the doubter and inquirer asks, and reasonably, if this power and potency is thus possessed, why are there not more convincing manifestations of its availability and its accomplishments?

I wonder if the veteran brethren of that ancient fraternity which they, and I, have never been ashamed to acknowledge as our own, and the members of allied fraternities high in the esteem of everyone, would wish, voluntarily, to answer this pertinent inquiry for themselves. Or would they, as well as those who seek opportunity for action and expression elsewhere, prefer that another answer for them, if indeed an answer must be given.

There is imperative need, now more than last year, or last month, or last week, that the question be faced and an answer given. Of course, the answer that would please us all and silence our inquisitive consciences would be the stammering affirmation that we didn't realize the existence of immediate or great danger to ourselves or our institutions. But this is not convincing. We have only to look "well to the East" to discern that the first great blackout under Nazi rule quenched the lights in all the lodges which Hitler hated most. This heathen curse fell upon every country into and across which the invading forces marched. Later it has fallen upon Christian churches and upon those who profess, in the name of the church, the Christian faith.

All these facts have been known to those most concerned for months, if not for year. Such knowledge convicts millions of men, whose obligation commits them to loyal and courageous defensive service, of negligence. Perhaps the plea in extenuation may be that there has been no call to action, no mustering of this standing army. Logically, there will be none. Fundamentally, fraternalism is not militant. The same is true of most religions. But fraternalism is fraternal, and religions are religious. In both there must be an outward and visible expression rather than a mere profession of fidelity and faiths.

* * *

This, when all else is said and all alibis are considered, is what we all must realize and understand. The enemy of our institutions, both religious and fraternal, is both militant and aggressive. He has selected and named what might grotesquely be called his favorite enemies. He has seen to it that there shall remain no slightest doubt as to who, in the Americas, will be first to feel the might of his cruel and greedy hand.

It is not enough that we realize what this mad ambition for revenge and reprisal is, meantime waiting for the blow to fall. Those of the craft most hated and despised by the enemy of civilization have long pointed with justifiable pride to the courage and loyalty of brethren in the years when democracy, even in its infancy, was waging an unequal war against selfishly imposed despotism. What they gained with such uncomplaining sacrifice, it is now our opportunity and our duty to defend and preserve, even against tremendous odds.

There is this call to duty. Even now it is seldom heard in the councils of free men, whether in the churches or in the lodge rooms. Let us not wait until the mailed fist demands the admission of those not properly vouched for or properly appareled.

The Wide Horizon

Canadian Army Training

By Gerald S. Graham

As in the United States, so in Canada, many persons have been delivering caustic comments on the antiquated training methods of the Army. They have pointed the scornful finger at the old fundamentals, foot drill, marching, rifle and bayonet exercises. With an eye to the rapid progress of the German Panzer divisions in Poland, France and Russia, they have condemned those who in their opinion are pinning faith on the past.

As a matter of fact, there is little fundamental difference between the training and organization ideas of either Great Britain (upon whose practice the Canadian Army is modeled), the United States, or Germany.

Indeed, it may be said that British and American military experts have profited much from a study of the problems which faced the German High Command when it began organization of the New Army in 1933.

* * *

Before the Russian campaign was fully under way, the German Army consisted of about 260 divisions of which about twenty were armored, thus giving a ratio of one armored division to every thirteen ordinary divisions. In Canada, the ratio in the overseas forces of the Army will be about 1 to 2, higher than in any other army in the world.

Compared, however, with the 1918 division, almost all the elements constituting the present-day Army could be regarded as motorized. The 1918 division was essentially a combination of man-power and horse-power, which could move on an average fifteen miles a day. The 1941 division can move fifty miles a day with one Troop-Carrying Company, or from 100 to 200 miles a day with three Troop-Carrying Companies. With regard to reconnaissance strength, the 1941 division has mechanized and armored units capable of handling light enemy opposition. The 1918 division used horse cavalry for this purpose, and consequently lacked the power to overcome even minor resistance.

At the same time, the German High Command never neglected the two important aspects of basic training, viz., that of the individual and that of the unit. In the past, at least in Canada, there was a tendency to rush through fundamentals in order to get down to actual field practice as quickly as possible, and the result was a conspicuous lack in the technique of soldiering. The present war has clearly demonstrated that the soldier will often have to operate and fight as an individual, sometimes separated from his comrades. In an emergency his action must often be automatic if he is to survive.

Moreover, the present system of wider dispersal of sub-units, from platoon to section, makes it imperative that each man be able to act for himself and to undertake tasks which, during the last war, were done for him by his superiors. If the German onrush taught anything, it was the importance of encouraging initiative in junior officers, N. C. O.'s, and even privates.

In short, Canada is concentrating today on two types of basic training, the first, wherein the individual soldier is taught how to use himself and his weapons to best advantage, and second, starting at the level of the smallest sub-unit, the section, and working up to the battalion, where he is taught to "work and fight" as a team. Not until every section of a platoon is efficient as a section can a platoon function beneficially to itself and without wasting the time of other platoons which have been well trained. Moreover, training in co-operation with other arms must be practiced at each stage from the section level upward. In the training of an infantry battalion, for example, each exercise is based upon the employment of that battalion working with other arms. In this manner, the section learns the value of intelligent co-ordination.

* * *

In view of General Marshall's own emphasis on the value of such basic training for the American Army, it may be asked why without pressure of war, the United States should indulge in large-scale exercises with only partially trained troops. As a matter of fact, it is peace conditions which force this situation on the Chief of Staff. Unlike Great Britain, Canada, and Germany, the United States has not been able to give all its equipment the test of war. Field exercises are aimed primarily to test equipment; only in secondary degree have they been planned to exercise senior commanders and staff officers.

Meanwhile, Canada, up to the present time, has mobilized four divisions, one armored division, an army tank brigade, and many ancillary units, and a sixth division is in process of mobilization. Overseas, she has already created a Canadian expeditionary force which has been taught how to inflict casualties on the enemy and suffer a minimum itself.

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